

THE ATHLETIC

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2550.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

NOTICE.—ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.
Jermyn-street, London.—The TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION will BEGIN on MONDAY, the 2nd of October.—Prospectuses may be had on application.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

BETHNAL-GREEN BRANCH MUSEUM.
The COLLECTION OF PICTURES, so well known as the DULWICH GALLERY, has been lent by the Governors, while the Gallery is under repair, to the Bethnal Green Museum, and is now OPEN to the Public. The Museum is Open Free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from Ten A.M. to Ten P.M.; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays (Students' Days), from Ten A.M. to Six P.M., on payment of 6d. each person.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS, LIVERPOOL.
OCTOBER 11th to 18th.—President: The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY.—Presidents of Departments: 1. Jurisprudence, Fawcett Herchell, Esq., Q.C. M.P. 2. Education, Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D. 3. Health, Thomas Hawley, Esq. C.E. 4. Economy and Trade, G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. M.P. 5. Art, E. J. Poynter, Esq. R.A. President of Council, G. W. Hastings, Esq. Chairman of Reception of Crime Section, R. L. Baker, Esq.—Full particulars may be had at the Office of the Congress, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London, or Town Hall, Liverpool.
G. W. REYNOLDS, General Secretary.

BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL

COLSTON HALL.
OCTOBER 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1876.
Mlle. Titiens.
Mlle. Albani.
Madame Edith Wynne.
Madame Patey.
Madame Trebelli-Bettini.
"Elijah," Verdi's "Requiem," "Israel in Egypt," "Eugeni," "Hymn of Praise," and "Messiah." Miscellaneous Concert, with Symphony, each Evening.
BAND and CHORUS of upwards of 400 PERFORMERS.
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The Ticket Office will be Opened at COLSTON HALL on MONDAY, September 18th.
Hon. Sec., Rev. PRECATOR HEY.

THE DUTCH SOCIETY FOR GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITY (Manufacture for Not for Profit).
second time puts up for COMPETITION a Popular Treatise, of not more than 15 leaves, 8vo., ordinary print, on the following Question:—
"What is the best Method of Providing for the Poor, by Public Authorities, Institutions of Charity, and by Private Liberty, particularly on account of the Laws and Conditions in the Netherlands?"
The above-named Society offers a Premium of 1,000 Guilders, Netherl. Gs. above 8d. sterling, for the Answer which shall be judged the best, and worthy the Prize.

Answers have to be written, in Roman Handwriting, in one of the following European Languages:—English, French, German, or Dutch, distinctly and legibly, by another hand than that of the Author, and sent post paid, before, or at the utmost on, the 1st of August, 1877, to the address of the Secretary-General, Mr. P. M. G. Van Haze, Amsterdam.
No Sign of Origin, nor any other mark of recognition, shall be visible, except a Motto, which shall also be repeated on a well-sealed Envelope, containing the Name, Residence, and quality of the Author, and the Crowded Treatise remain the absolute property of the Society.

CORPORATION OF BRIGHTON.—The THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES, at the ROYAL PAVILION GALLERY, OPENED on THURSDAY, September 7, 1876.—Admission: Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 6d.; Season Tickets, 2s. 6d. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Free. Open from Ten A.M. till Dark. Entrance, Museum, Church-street. In connection with the Exhibition, an Article, under the sanction of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, will be held. The Drawing to take place on Friday, December 15, 1876, and the successful numbers will be published on Saturday, December 16, 1876, in the *Brighton Daily News and Brighton Herald*—Tickets, 5s. each, sold at the Office, and by the Agents, JOHN BEAL & Co., East-street, Brighton.
T. W. WOLFORD, Curator and Acting Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES in OIL, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—The day for taking in Pictures for the TENTH WINTER EXHIBITION will be MONDAY, the 2nd of October, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. The Regulations can be had on application to the Secretary, at the Gallery.

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open all the Year round, for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools.—For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

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Frescoes in Perugia, with other Illustrations; also Articles on Palaces
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Contents.

Report to, and Proceedings at, the Forty-Second Anniversary Meeting
of the Society.
On the Valuation of Railways, Mines, Telegraphs, and other Com-
mercial Concerns, with Prospective, Deferred, Increasing, Dec-
reasing or Terminating Profits. By Wm. Farr, Esq. M.D. D.O.L.
F.R.S. &c.

On the Validity of the Annual Government Statistics of the Operation
of the Contagious Diseases Act. By the Right Hon. James Stan-
feld, M.P.
Ligue's Statistics of Marine Losses for the Year 1875.
Consul-General Playfair's Reports upon Algeria.
Underwriting in the Year 1875.

* Suitable Advertisements will be inserted in the above Number,
if forwarded to the Assistant-Secretary of the Statistical Society (King's
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

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LITERATURE

Address delivered at the Glasgow Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, September 6th, 1876. By Thomas Andrews, M.D., President.

THE position of the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been described as that of a watchman standing on an eminence, and casting his eyes around the horizon of the scientific world, to report what could be seen from his place, in what directions the multitudinous divisions of scientific workers were marching, and what strongholds of the great enemy of us all—ignorance—had been recently captured. This year's Address, a somewhat plain and homely production, endeavours to keep to this function, though it fulfils it but imperfectly.

After alluding to the two meetings previously held in Glasgow, the President points out that, within a period reaching back little more than a century, three new sciences had arisen in that city—experimental chemistry, political economy, and mechanical science. "It is now conceded that Black laid the foundation of modern chemistry, and no one has ever disputed the claims of Adam Smith and of Watt to having not only founded, but largely built up, the two great branches of knowledge with which their names will always be inseparably connected." The Address then continues:—"It was here that Dr. Thomas Thomson established the first school of practical chemistry in Great Britain, and that Sir W. Hooker gave to the chair of botany a European celebrity; it was here that Graham discovered the law of gaseous diffusion and the properties of polybasic acids; it was here that Stenhouse and Anderson, Rankine and J. Thomson, made some of their finest discoveries; and it was here that Sir William Thomson conducted his physico-mathematical investigations, and invented those exquisite instruments, valuable alike for ocean telegraphy and for scientific use, which are among the trophies of recent science. Nor must the names of Tennant, Mackintosh, Neilson, Walter Crum, Young, and Napier be omitted, who, with many others in this place, have made large and valuable additions to practical science."

Having complimented the hospitable city

on its intellectual distinctions, the President proceeds to give a brief summary of some of the scientific work of recent days. "The safe return of the Challenger, after an absence of three and a half years, is a subject of general congratulation. Our knowledge of the varied forms of animal life, and of the remains of animal life, which occur, it is now known, over large tracts of the bed of the ocean, is chiefly derived from the observations made in the Challenger and in the previous deep-sea expeditions which were organized by Sir Wyville Thomson and Dr. Carpenter. The physical observations, and especially those on the temperature of the ocean, which were systematically conducted throughout the whole voyage of the Challenger, have already supplied valuable data for the resolution of the great question of ocean-currents."

After a passing mention of Lieut. Cameron's journey across the continent of Africa, and of the North Polar Expedition, the observations on the passage of Venus over the sun's disc are dwelt upon, specially directing attention to those of M. Janssen at Nagasaki, in Japan. "Looking through a violet-blue glass, he saw Venus, two or three minutes before the transit began, having the appearance of a pale round spot near the edge of the sun. Immediately after contact the segment of the planet's disc, as seen on the face of the sun, formed with what remained of this spot a complete circle. The pale spot when first seen was, in short, a partial eclipse of the solar corona, which was thus proved beyond dispute to be a luminous atmosphere surrounding the sun. Indications were at the same time obtained of the existence of an atmosphere around Venus." Due attention is next paid to the results of recent spectroscopic work, the discovery of the new metal gallium by Lecoq de Boisbaudran being among them.

The interesting subject of aerolites is briefly discussed, and, in connexion therewith, reference made to the many able and exhaustive memoirs on the origin and constitution of meteorites, among them to those by Maskelyne and Flight.

Improvements in meteorology, investigations on electricity and light, are rapidly enumerated; the repulsion of the blackened discs in Crookes's radiometer is ascribed to "a thermal reaction occurring in a highly rarefied medium."

The Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus at South Kensington is spoken of as a "complete success," which "cannot fail to be useful, both in extending a knowledge of scientific subjects and in promoting scientific research throughout the country." It is amusing to read this after all that has been said on the glaring defects of the Collection, and the utter confusion in the information on its contents supplied by the authorities.

We are glad to see attention called to the investigations of H. F. Weber on the specific heat of carbon, that have led to such remarkable results, and only regret that the Address does not enter more fully into the highly interesting work. The direct information obtained in these researches is to the effect that the specific heat of carbon increases greatly with the rise of the temperatures at which the experiment is conducted, and becomes trebled in the case of the diamond, when the temperatures are first 0° and then 200°. The indirect result of this information was to show that the Dulong-

Petit law (the product of atomic weight into specific heat is in all solid elements very nearly the same number) loses all the value hitherto attached to it, since the number varies extensively with the changes of temperature. In a subsequent research, Weber found that the carbon in the carbonic acid (CO₂) is contained in the form of diamond.

The work accomplished during the past year in the wide field of chemistry receives but scant attention, and with that the rapid, and we must add, rather incomplete, survey of recent scientific activity, concludes.

The President then turns to discuss the theme of giving a wider scope to the study of the physical sciences in the older Universities. "In its recent phase the question of scientific research has been mixed up with contemplated changes in the great universities of England, and particularly in the University of Oxford. The national interests involved on all sides are immense, and a false step once taken may be irretrievable. It is with diffidence that I now refer to the subject, even after having given to it the most anxious and careful consideration. As regards the higher mathematics, their cultivation has hitherto been chiefly confined to the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, and two great mathematical schools will probably be sufficient for the kingdom. The case of the physical and natural sciences is different, and they ought to be cultivated in the largest and widest sense at every complete university. Nor, in applying this remark to the English universities, must we forget that if Cambridge was the alma mater of Newton and Cavendish, Oxford gave birth to the Royal Society. The ancient renown of Oxford will surely not suffer, while her material position cannot fail to be strengthened, by the expansion of scientific studies and the encouragement of scientific research within her walls. Nor ought such a proposal to be regarded as in any way hostile to the literary studies, and especially to the ancient classical studies, which have always been so carefully cherished at Oxford. If, indeed, there were any such risk, few would hesitate to exclaim—let science shift elsewhere for herself, and let literature and philosophy find shelter in Oxford! But there is no ground for any such anxiety. Literature and science, philosophy and art, when properly cultivated, far from opposing, will mutually aid one another. There will be ample room for all, and, by judicious arrangements, all may receive the attention they deserve."

The next passage will surprise a good many scientific men. "A university, or Studium Generale, ought to embrace in its arrangements the whole circle of studies which involve the material interests of society, as well as those which cultivate intellectual refinement. The industries of the country should look to the universities for the development of the principles of applied as well as of abstract science; and in this respect no institutions have ever had so grand a possession within easy reach as have the universities of England at this juncture, if only they have the courage to seize it. With their historic reputation, their collegiate endowments, their commanding influence, Oxford and Cambridge should continue to be all that they now are; but they should, moreover, attract to their lecture-halls and working cabinets students in

large numbers preparing for the higher industrial pursuits of the country." Why, even Germany, where we would seek for a pattern university, keeps the industrial branches of the physical sciences separate from the seats of the more abstract studies, and has its special schools, the Polytechnic Institutions, for the cultivation of industrial science.

The advantage of endowing a body of scientific men, devoted exclusively to original research, without the duty of teaching or other occupation, is said to be a doubtful one; the President fails to discover "how it could be worked so as to secure the end in view." If, however, such endowments existed, then they should at least be in connexion with the Universities, who "ought surely never to be asked to give their aid to a measure which would separate the higher intellects of the country from the flower of its youth. It is only through the influence of original minds that any great or enduring impression can be produced on the hopeful student. Without original power, and the habit of exercising it, you may have an able instructor, but you cannot have a great teacher. No man can be expected to train others in habits of observation and thought he has never acquired himself. In every age of the world, the great schools of learning have, as in Athens of old, gathered around great and original minds, and never more conspicuously than in the modern schools of chemistry, which reflected the genius of Liebig, Wöhler, Bunsen, and Hofmann. These schools have been nurseries of original research as well as models of scientific teaching, and students, attracted to them from all countries, became enthusiastically devoted to science, while they learned its methods from example even more than from precept." There is certainly a great deal of truth in this. Cavendish, Davy, Faraday, Dalton founded no schools, because they thought and worked in seclusion, not amidst an eager crowd of disciples. This explanation can, however, not be considered exhaustive, for how comes it that none of the distinguished men who teach the physical sciences in the universities and the great metropolitan colleges have founded schools, in which their thoughts, their methods, continued to live?

A plea is put in for the recognition of the ancient universities of Scotland on the part of their English sisters. "Such a measure would invigorate the whole university system of the country more than any other I can think of. It would lead to the strengthening of the literary element in the northern, and of the practical element in the southern universities, and it would bring the highest teaching of the country everywhere more fully into harmony with the requirements of the times in which we live. As an indirect result, it could not fail to give a powerful impulse to literary pursuits as well as to scientific investigations. Professors would be promoted from smaller positions in one university to higher positions in another, after they had given proofs of industry and ability; and stagnation, hurtful alike to professorial and professional life, would be effectually prevented." The President thinks "the establishment in this country of Examining Boards with the power of granting degrees, but with none of the higher and more important functions of a university,

to have been a measure of questionable utility."

This thrust at the University of London, coming from a President of the British Association, is to be regretted; but it seems to us that Dr. Andrews expresses herein the opinion of others rather than his own, as he very likely does on the Loan Exhibition at South Kensington.

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THE present volume continues the Jewish history which Dean Stanley had partly described in the two preceding series. It embraces the period from the captivity to the Christian era, completing in three volumes what Ewald discusses in four. The title of the work is unfortunate—'The Jewish Church,' the word *church* being inappropriate. It is rightly avoided by Ewald, Herzfeld, and Hitzig, who call it 'History of the People of Israel.' The first part of the history is that of Hebraism; the second or post-exile part, that of Judaism.

The method and style are similar to those of the first two volumes. There are marked characteristics which permeate the Dean's writings. There is the same profusion of illustration, the same eloquent language, the same breadth of view, the same wide charity. Whatever the author has read, and that is of no common extent, he lays under contribution, and expands with a vividness which carries the reader along as in a dream of pleasurable excitement. The writing is graphic and picturesque. Nothing seems wanting to its effectiveness. Combinations, parallelisms, groupings, comparisons, succeed one another in rapid aggregation. The best features in individuals and epochs are brought out in strong relief; the darker recede. Heroes and sages are described in the most favourable colours. The Jews are idealized, or clothed with legendary dress. The historian loves to dwell upon their great virtues, and to make them examples to the true and faithful. His subject must have had a powerful attraction for him, since he enters into it with so much animation, depicting its varied aspects with sustained energy or rhetorical amplitude. The spirit of the writer is eminently catholic. Judgment and taste accompany him throughout. He decides fairly, with a leaning to the side of mercy. The book presents a comprehensiveness which is all the more gratifying at a time when the clerical mind contracts itself within the narrowness of dogmatic forms or ceremonial observances which smother the essence of religion. Wherever the right, the just, the beautiful, appear in Jewish history, they are duly noticed; the base and unworthy are censured. If an historian needs to be impartial, having sympathy with the good even when vanquished and oppressed, if he must eschew the doctrine that success justifies the means, or that force justly triumphs over right, Dr. Stanley proves his claim to the appellation. The following is a fair specimen of the author's manner:—

"In that same night was Belshazzar the King slain"—so briefly and terribly is the narrative cut short in the Book of Daniel. But from the contemporary authorities, or those of the next century, we are able to fill up some of the details as

they were anticipated or seen at the time. It may be that, as according to Berosus, the end was not without a struggle, and that one or other of the kings who ruled over Babylon was killed in a hard-won fight without the walls. But the larger part of the accounts are steady to the suddenness and completeness of the shock, and all combine in assigning an important part to the great river, which, as it had been the pride of Babylon, now proved its destruction. The stratagems by which the water was diverted, first in the Gyndes and then in the Euphrates, are given partly by Herodotus and partly by Xenophon. It is their effect alone which need here be described. 'A way was made in the sea'—that sea-like lake—"and a path in the mighty waters." 'Chariot and horse, army and power' are, as in the battle of the Milvian bridge, lost in the dark stream to rise up no more, extinguished like a torch plunged in the waters. The hundred gates, all of bronze, along the vast circuit of the walls, the folding-doors, the two-leaved gates which so carefully guarded the approaches of the Euphrates, opened as by magic for the conqueror; 'her waves roared like great waters, the thunder of their voice was uttered.' The inhabitants were caught in the midst of their orgies. The Hebrew seer trembled as he saw the revellers unconscious of their impending doom, like the Persian seer for his own countrymen before the battle of Plataea, ἐχθιστὴν δόμῳ. But it was too late. 'Her princes, and her wise men, and her captains, and her rulers, and her mighty men were cast into a perpetual sleep' from which they never woke. They succumbed without a struggle, they forbore to fight. They remained in the fastnesses of their towering houses; their might failed; they became as women, they were hewn down like the flocks of lambs, of sheep, of goats, in the shambles or at the altar. To and fro, in the panic of that night, the messengers encountered each other with the news that the city was taken at one end, before the other end knew. The bars were broken, the passages were stopped, the tall houses were in flames, the fountains were dried up by the heat of the conflagration. The conquerors, chiefly the fiercer mountaineers from the Median mountains, dashed through the terrified city like wild beasts. They seemed to scent out blood for its own sake; they cared not for the splendid metals that lay in the Babylonian treasure-houses; they hunted down the fugitives as if they were chasing deer or catching runaway sheep. With their huge bows they cut in pieces the young men whom they encountered; they literally fulfilled the savage wish of the Israelite captives, by seizing the infant children and hurling them against the ground, till they were torn limb from limb in the terrible havoc. A celestial sword flashes a first, a second, a third, a fourth, and yet again a fifth time, at each successive blow sweeping away the Chiefs of the State, the idle boasters, the chariots, the treasures, the waters. The Hammer of the Nations struck again and again, as on the resounding anvil—and with repeated blows beat down the shepherd as he drove his flock through the wide pasture of the cultivated spaces, the husbandman as he tilled the rich fields within the walls with his yoke of oxen—no less than the lordly prince or chief. The houses were shattered; the walls with their broad walks on their tops, the gateways mounting up like towers, were in flames. And yet more significant even than the fall of the monarchy and the ruin of the city was the overthrow of the old religion of the Chaldean world by the zeal of the Persian monotheists. The huge golden statue of Bel, the Sun-God—from which Babylon itself, 'the gate of Bel,' derived its name—on the summit of his lofty temple; Nebo, the Thoth, the Hermes, the God of the Chaldean learning, to whom at least three of the Babylonian kings were consecrated by name, in his sanctuary at Borsippa, of which the ruins still remain; Merodach, the tutelary god of the city, the favourite deity of Nebuchadnezzar, 'the Eldest, the most ancient' of the divinities—trembled, as the Israelites believed, from head to foot, as the great Iconoclast approached. 'Bel bowed down and Neto stooped,

Merodach is broken in pieces.' The High Priest might stand out long against the conquerors, and defend the venerated images at the cost of his life; they could not resist the destroyer's shock; their vast size did but increase the horror, it may be said the grotesqueness, of their fall; the beasts of burden on which the broken fragments would have to be piled groaned under the expectation of the weight; the waggons which bore them away creaked under the prospect of the unwieldy freight. With the fall of these greater divinities, the lesser fell also. In the more cynical form of the later traditions the frauds of the selfish Priesthood were exposed; the monster shapes of the old worship were burst asunder by the sagacity of the Jewish captive and the special favour of the Persian king. But in the ancient contemporary witnesses there is no such littleness mixed with the proud exultation, which tells only how in the same general ruin all the sculptured figures came clattering down and were broken to fragments. And where was the King? The Chaldean records describe how the Prince who had taken refuge at Borsippa was carried off captive to the mountains of Caramania. But the Jewish records know of nothing but the king who 'in that same night' was slain.

Belshazzar's grave is made,
His kingdom passed away.
He, in the balance weighed,
Is light and worthless clay;
The shroud, his robe of state;
His canopy the stone.
The Mede is at his gate,
The Persian on his throne."

The strength of the author is best shown in his descriptions of localities, persons, and events. In the literary portion, that which relates to books and writings, he is less successful. Here a deficiency of analytic perception lurks under the flowing veil of imagery. This might be expected from one who is not a Hebrew scholar, but is dependent on such as are. He follows, indeed, a great master. Ewald is his guide all along. Even he, however, has his weaknesses, his conjectures, his idealizing tendencies, and it is desirable that they should not be slavishly adopted. Along with Ewald, Derenbourg has been largely drawn upon. It is tolerably clear that the exaggerating power of Ewald has influenced his disciple. Like him, the latter gilds Jewish persons and principles with a halo that dazzles, not instructs. It is sometimes difficult to see the line between history and legend, the latter being inwoven into the descriptions apparently to fill up a picture. The wealth of illustration is often heavy and wearisome, the catching at parallelisms or comparisons far-fetched, the rhetoric artificial. Sober history demands a simpler style, with less of the extraneous and magniloquent. Instead of saying St. Paul, we meet with "the highest spirit of the age"; instead of Mr. Kingsley, "a gifted teacher of our time." The most incongruous things are dragged in; pieces of poetry from Arthur Clough and Byron; with allusions to 'Adam Bede,' Lord Lorne's 'Guido and Lita,' Keshub Chunder Sen's essays, Bunyan's 'Grace Abounding,' and such like. This love for multitudinous ingathering arises in part from the mediating or compromising character of the book, which forms a sort of bridge between the traditional and the critical, between orthodox views and the results of recent criticism. Dr. Stanley is a kind of daysman between the two, taking from each whatever he thinks good, and not pronouncing decidedly in favour of the negative, though his leaning may be towards it. Hence his statements are lacking in precision, definiteness,

firmness, and force. He will not see, or speak distinctly in favour of, critical conclusions radically subversive of cherished notions till they have obtained considerable support, or the public have become somewhat used to the mention of them. Probably, however, he is unacquainted with the latest results of criticism; and they may also be deemed unsuitable to a work which verges on sermonizing.

Yet the throwing together of varying opinions loosely, has disadvantages which outweigh the appearance of candour. It dissipates and distracts. When the Deutero-Isaiah is thus described,—

"Are we to conjecture that something of this famous scribe may be traced in the Prophet who poured forth during this period of expectation the noblest of all the prophetic strains of Israel—noblest and freest in spirit, but in form following that regular flow and continuous unity which in his age, as has been said, superseded the disjointed and successive utterances of the older seers? Or is it possible that in the author of that strain of which the burden is the suffering and the exaltation of the Servant of the Lord we have that mysterious prophet registered in ancient catalogues as Abaddonai, 'the Servant of the Lord,' himself the personification of the subject of his book? Whether Baruch or Abaddonai—whether in Chaldea, Palestine, or Egypt—whether another Isaiah; in more than the power and spirit of the old Isaiah—or whether, as some would prefer to think, that older Isaiah, transported by a magical influence into a generation not his own—the Great Unnamed, the Evangelical Prophet, is our chief guide through this dark period of transition, illuminating it with flashes of light, not the less bright because we know not whence they come,"—

it recalls the childish simplicity of old Dr. Guyse, who kindly weaves into his paraphrase, for the reader's edification, the discordant expositions of difficult passages. Even here, the one person, if such be meant, who is the most probable of all, viz. Jeremiah, is unnoticed, though the best interpretation is that which makes the Servant of the Lord, idealized Israel, the better part of the people, specially the prophetic order.

Among the things which are rather extraneous to the volume are the long Lecture on Socrates, with the introduction of Buddha and Confucius after Malachi. The note on the date of the book of Daniel, which is useless, or rather confusing, should be omitted. It is too late to balance arguments for the earlier and the Maccabean date of the book, or to refer to the statements of Drs. Pusey and Westcott. Here a balancing of probabilities is out of place. The note on the books of Ezra and Nehemiah might also be omitted, without detriment, for the component parts are in some instances incorrectly given. Thus Ezra vii.-x. is ascribed to Ezra himself, whereas vii. 1-11, belongs to the Chronicler. Since Zunz's researches, all the parts of Ezra, Nehemiah and Chronicles have been definitely assigned to their right authors and times; and Dr. Stanley has not consulted the proper authorities, where they are correctly parcelled out.

The portions in connexion with Nehemiah and Judas Maccabæus contain notices about the collecting of books into the canon and the final settlement of the latter, which are insufficient. More should have been said on the subject and that less incorrectly; or it should have been passed over. Ezra's canonizing of the law should be emphasized, as he laid the

foundation of the entire work. As to Judas Maccabæus's proceedings about the Hagiographa, they rest upon no foundation, for 2 Maccabees ii. 14, is a very doubtful statement. The Dean himself has his misgiving about taking this single testimony for a guide, but is fain to imagine the warrior rearranging the precious scrolls. The canon is a topic which has not been studied by our author. He is not at home in matters of this kind, but in drawing magnificent pictures of warriors, temples and rocky castles, in homiletic exclamations (see page 37), or in far-fetched comparisons, like that of the first book of Maccabees to Butler's discourse on human nature, illustrated by the story of Eleazar and the seven martyrs.

In the description of Malachi, where the author misapprehends "the chief idea which is inwrought into the very structure of his work and of his being," he descants on the Messenger, but with considerable obscurity as to the interpretation, for it is not clear whether he supposes that Messenger of the Lord of Hosts to be Elijah throughout. We have failed to find clearness in the passage. As the Messenger of the Lord of Hosts is called "the ideal priest whom Malachi describes" (ii. 7), it is probable that our author makes him a different person from the messenger in iii. 1, in other words, from Elijah. In any case the expression in ii. 7, is misunderstood, because it is there descriptive of the ordinary priest, and has no relation to the Messenger of the covenant. And it is incorrect to say that the consummation to which Malachi looks is not the arrival of the Majesty of heaven, for "the Lord whom ye seek, who shall suddenly come to His temple," is the Head of the theocracy expected by the prophet. Here, too, Ecclesiastes is dragged in as a book in harmony with Malachi and pronounced contemporary, though they are very unlike, and were separated by a century.

The account of the book of Esther shows a careful reticence respecting its historical character, and various inaccuracies; among them that of its claim to a place in the holy books being "the consecration which it gave to the Jews of the dispersion." On the contrary, its reception among the Hagiographa was due to its furnishing the origin of the feast of Purim, a Persian festival recently introduced into Palestine. *Pur* is not, as is asserted, the Persian word for *lot*; nor has it any connexion with *pars, part*. The true origin of it was pointed out by Profs. De Lagarde and Kuenen.

In p. 100, the expression "desire of all nations" (Haggai ii. 7) is still explained incorrectly. This, however, is not strange, since the mistake is that of Ewald. It does not denote "the treasures of all nations," but the "choice of all nations." It is strange, too, that the hero described in Isaiah lxiii. 1-6 should be interpreted of another than Jehovah Himself. But criticism is not the author's forte. When he attempts it, or even gives an account of what other critics have said, he blunders; as in the first note on p. 253, where Gesenius is credited with a supposition which he did not express. The passage referred to (Isaiah xix. 18, 19) is copiously illustrated by the great Hebraist in his Commentary; the two readings of the principal word; the varying opinions attached to each, with the most pro-

bable one. In this instance he and Ewald nearly agree, while Herzfeld fails. Nor is the Dean less incorrect in specifying the interpretation of Danieľ's four empires given by Bunsen and Ewald. These scholars did not agree on the point, and a view foreign to them is attributed to both (p. 43). But it is useless to point out the mistakes of the volume, arising, as they often do, from the sources followed, as in the saying of Shammai, in the Pirke Aboth, "Speak little and do much, but do what thou hast to do with a cheerful countenance," instead of, "receive every man with a placid countenance."

It is, doubtless, owing to the deficiency of Hebrew scholarship that the author has not always gone to the best authorities. Why he should often refer to such works as the Dictionary of the Bible and Kitto's Cyclopædia, to the Speaker's Commentary, and other inferior books, can only be attributed to that cause. It is apparent that he does not know the best or latest sources of criticism. The great Talmudists, Zunz and Frankel, are ignored; but the diluted accounts in Kitto, derived from them in part, are followed. The notices of the book of Enoch are drawn from Ewald and Dillmann, uncorrected by later researches, which establish the Christian interpolation of several chapters, and transfer such places as relate to Messiah judging mankind, from Judaism to Christianity. Geiger's excellent lectures on Judaism are passed over. So is Knobel on Isaiah. Hitzig on Daniel disappears to make room for Dr. Pusey and Mr. Fuller. Criticism can only be retarded by a factitious value attached to expositors.

We apprehend that few will agree with Dr. Stanley in pronouncing the last volume of the Speaker's Commentary an *authorized exposition*. Hitzig, who has contributed so largely to the interpretation of the Old Testament, is so ignored, that not he, but Prof. Reuss, is credited with the merit of the view which transfers a great part of the Psalms to the Maccabean age. Yet the Strasbourg scholar merely follows him of Heidelberg; as have Olshausen, Nöldeke, and Steiner, with more or less variation. One would have thought that the author of a history of the Hebrew people, much later than Ewald's, though smaller, might have been consulted with advantage, especially as Hitzig has left an abiding mark on the literature of the Israelites; but the Dean has more love for the loose statements of Mr. Deutsch and the uncritical compilations of Dr. Ginsburg. That the latter are untrustworthy is proved by the fact that *Haphtara* is derived from *phatar*, to liberate, i. e., the lesson which liberates from the injunction of reading the Pentateuch, and that the conjecture of Elias Levita is adopted as to the origin of the prophetic lessons in consequence of the extermination of the law by Antiochus Epiphanes. The word means no more than *cessation* or *ending*, the end of the public reading; and the attempt to find an historical occasion for the practice is unsuccessful. It seems to have arisen by degrees.

The present history is, however, well conceived and well told. It will introduce many to a better knowledge of Judaism, and prompt them to study it. Dr. Stanley has shown his ability to transfuse life into the past of Israel. If he stands in a middle path between advanced scholars and general readers, and glosses over

things unpleasant to the average English mind; if he weaves the historical and legendary together into a web of pleasing texture, without a hint of separation, he cannot be blamed for standing where he may be more useful than the fearless inquirer who speaks out, with blunt honesty, what he thinks about the sacred records, and suffers accordingly.

The Acreocracy of England: a List of all Owners of 3,000 Acres and Upwards, with their Possessions and Incomes arranged under their various Counties, also their Colleges and Clubs, culled from the Modern Domesday Book. By John Bateman. (Pickering.)

THIS little compilation is intended by its author to form a handy-book of reference for the use of country gentlemen and others who, though they have not got the recently-issued 'Return of Landowners'—by some styled 'The Modern Domesday Book'—within reach, may still like to find out something about the possessions and political opinions of the great landowning families. The volume has little value as a contribution to the statistics of the subject of which it treats; its scope is too limited for it to be of real use from that point of view. Thus it deals only with the landowners of England and Wales, and though, as everybody well knows, the land questions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, so far as they affect agriculture and population, essentially differ each from each in several important points, yet the class of readers for whom Mr. Bateman's book is designed cannot form a correct estimate as to the possessions and influence of, for example, the Duke of Devonshire, in the absence of particulars of his Grace's vast estates in Ireland. In a lightly-written Preface, Mr. Bateman has called attention to some of the more striking sources of error in the original Return, errors which, from the experience we have had of the inaccuracy and carelessness of those who have charge of parochial rate-books, we can fully endorse; but, after all, the cardinal defect of the Return for England and Wales is that the municipal have been mixed up with the agricultural districts. Thus the proprietorship of the land in a large town like Brighton might, with perfect ease, have been kept separate from the general return for the extra-municipal lands in the county of Sussex, and the information supplied thus in a distinct form would have proved of far greater statistical value. We believe that cases are to be found, at any rate in Scotland, where all the ground on which a small township is built belongs to a single great proprietor, and the latter sometimes opposes the erection of any additional houses. Here we have an instance of a statistical incident of great importance as affecting the drift of population, but an incident which, owing to the confused interblending of urban with rural districts, it would be useless to attempt to follow up in the pages of the Government Return. As for Mr. Bateman, his arrangement differs materially, and for the better, from that adopted in the Blue-books, inasmuch as a person owning land in several counties appears only once, in the alphabetical order of his name, with the particulars of his possessions appended, his various country properties

being there set out in order. The list, however, is a mere list of those who, in England and Wales (excluding the metropolis) own at least 3,000 acres apiece; Irish or Scotch properties are left wholly out of account. The total number of proprietors on Mr. Bateman's roll is 1,550, out of whom 219—or about one in seven—are heads of families who have held land in the same county since the time of Henry the Seventh. Ninety-four, or rather more than one in seventeen, of the landowners enumerated are ladies. The strong Conservative instincts associated with the possession of land are exemplified by the fact that, among the total of 1,550 owners, 336 belong to Conservative clubs, as contrasted with fifty-four who are members of the Reform or the Devonshire. At the same time, Mr. Bateman's Political Index is not as complete as he could have made it; thus the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. W. H. Hall, and the Marquis of Huntly are well-known Liberals, but they are not scheduled as such, nor is there anything to indicate that the Duke of Marlborough is a Conservative. As Mr. Bateman twice notes deaths that occurred among the landowners on his list while his sheets were in the press, he will, perhaps, allow us to call his attention to two other deaths not so recent, and which he would do well to note in any future edition of his work. The cases we refer to are those of Mr. Locke-King and Miss Upton of Ingmire Hall. The mistake with regard to Mr. John Ellis Mace, of Tenterden, a mistake which represents that gentleman as owning 3,653 acres in Kent, and only receiving 478*l.* a year from them in rent, is noted by Mr. Bateman, but not explained. Mr. Mace is a local solicitor in Tenterden, and he does not own 3,653 acres, or anything like that amount. The difficulty is removed if for 3,653 we read 365. After all, how little of the real history of the landed estates of England can be gleaned from a dry catalogue of the principal living proprietors. The name of Valentine Vickers, of Offley Grove, Salop, for instance, calls to our mind a story which, had we space to relate it, would well illustrate the strange uncertainty of human life, and the inconveniences of irrevocable deeds of gift. Here, too, we see estates mentioned, worth in the aggregate 14,000*l.* a year, and enjoyed by a proprietor who is sixty-five years old. The next reversioner is not yet forty; nevertheless, his contingent interest in those estates was sold at public auction a few months ago by order of the Court of Chancery, and realized the modest sum of 960*l.* Then there is Wyndham Honeywood, a minor, heir to 6,436 acres, worth 8,275*l.* a year. Wyndham Honeywood is a younger son, younger by a quarter of an hour than his twin brother, who will inherit whatever remains for him of the family estates. A kind uncle left all he had to the younger twin, because he was the younger, and that he too might not be without his due share of the good things of the earth. As the Fates have in this instance willed it, that quarter of an hour's space which divided the brothers at birth, and which was regarded by fond relatives as most disastrous to the prospects of the younger twin, will be the cause of his becoming a far wealthier man than his elder brother.

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The Two Noble Kinsmen. Edited by the Rev. W. W. Skeat. Pitt Press Series. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS edition of a play that is well worth study, for more reasons than one, by so careful a scholar as Mr. Skeat, deserves a hearty welcome. It is certain that for a proper appreciation of Shakspeare something ought to be known of contemporary writers; and in the drama before us, as in 'Henry VIII,' it seems probable that Shakspeare worked with a brother poet, according to a very common Elizabethan custom. This is the view followed by Mr. Skeat in his Introduction—followed, we are glad to say, with all discretion, and an utter freedom from that dogmatic tone with which some Shakspearean critics take upon themselves to speak, the peremptoriness of their utterances being in exact proportion to the shallowness of their knowledge, and the incompetency of their judgment. "As there is no certain evidence upon the subject," says Mr. Skeat, "I must beg leave to remind the reader that what will be here advanced is all more or less founded on conjecture; that I rather record the conclusions of others than advance any decided conclusion of my own; and that he is advised to read the play carefully, and to form his own opinion on the subject." This is just as a scholar should write on such a difficult matter. Capable critics have objections to urge against the Shakspeare theory. In short, the question is not yet thoroughly discussed. And the best assistance Mr. Skeat has rendered to its fuller discussion is not his reporting other persons' conclusions in his Introduction, but his issuing the play in a convenient shape, that it may become more widely and intelligently known, and thus submitted to a more general criticism.

Besides an Introduction, Mr. Skeat furnishes two collections of notes, one "critical," i.e. textual, covering some six pages, and a second of a general kind, which will be found of great service, for it abounds in illustrative information. The volume closes with an "Index of Words Explained," for which Mr. Skeat is to be particularly thanked.

A Commonplace Book of John Milton, and a Latin Essay and Latin Verses presumed to be by Milton. Edited, from the Original MSS. in the Possession of Sir Frederick U. Graham, Bart., by Alfred J. Horwood. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

WE gave such a full account of the contents of this 'Commonplace Book' in our issue of March 25th that we need not again describe them. What we have now to notice is the appearance in print of this most precious MS. Mr. Horwood, to whom the discovery of it is due, has done his part as editor carefully and intelligently. Had he given us a few more annotations, we should have received them gladly, as many of the works perused by Milton have now passed out of general knowledge, and one would fain have a few facts ready to hand concerning them; but we must not forget to be grateful for what he does give, nor yet for what he does not, in so far as he refrains from the effusive and gushing criticism with which some writers submerge us whenever they get near a great name. Besides a good matter-of-fact Introduction, he furnishes a "List of

authors cited in the 'Commonplace Book,'" and "References to some passages in Milton's prose works where he has utilized the 'Commonplace Book.'"

Mr. Horwood judiciously entitles his volume 'A Commonplace Book of John Milton' (or would "Milton's" be more idiomatic?); for, in the volume itself, there is a reference to an Index Theologicus. We may indulge in the hope that other MSS. of the kind may be brought to light. Such gems must no longer be left to "the dark unfathomed caves" of private or public libraries. That they exist, the book before us is a substantial proof. The Historical Manuscripts Commission is indeed doing excellent service.

"The entries," it must be remembered, "are not mere extracts from" the authors quoted; "they are mostly instances and conclusions deduced from, or fortified by, references to them. The language is in many cases Milton's, sometimes in English, French, Italian, or Latin" (Mr. Horwood's style is a little unsatisfactory here).

At p. xiii, note, Mr. Horwood adduces a new argument against Prof. Morley's belief that the poem at the end of the copy of the 1645 edition of Milton's poems in the King's Library is in Milton's handwriting. "The use of the form *their* is alone, I think, conclusive against its being" so. Milton "always writes *thire* or *thir*."

Later on Mr. Horwood is "enabled to add an interesting item to our scanty knowledge of Milton's doings abroad. In the Travellers' Book of the English College at Rome it is recorded that on the 30th of October, 1638, Milton and his servant, and N. Cary, brother of Lord Falkland, Dr. Holding of Lancaster, and N. Fortescue, dined at the college." The guests are described as "nobiles Angli," and are said to have been "excepti laute."

Of the interest of this volume it would be hard to speak too highly. It brings before us, as nothing has yet done, Milton the assiduous, eager, but always judicious and judicial student, intense and yet discriminating, working always in the spirit which dictated his well-known words:—

Who reads
Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgment equal or superior
(And what he brings, what need he elsewhere seek?),
Uncertain and unsettled still remains,
Deep versed in books and shallow in himself,
Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys,
And trifles for choice matters, worth a sponge,
As children gathering pebbles on the shore.

As we turn over these pages we seem to be present in the poet's study, and see him in the act of absorbing that sound and various learning which was to strengthen his hands for many a splendid enterprise.

These are the notes—this "the topic folio"—of no mere bookworm, but of a most practical intellect. It is clear again and again that he reads with a purpose—that he has the present with its actualities and with its possibilities ever close before his eyes. Sometimes, indeed, we see him directly preparing himself for some special writings, e.g. his 'Divorce Treatises'; or, the Defences of the English People. At no time is he merely antiquarian or abstract. Here is a paragraph, headed "Mores gentium":—

"A dangerous thing, and an ominous thing, to imitate with earnestness the fashions of neighbour

nations; so the English ran madding after the French in Edward Confessor's time, Sto. p. 94, Speed. God turn the omen from these days."

We notice one or two slips, for which, perhaps, Mr. Horwood is not responsible. Thus:—

P. 14. "Quartam uxorem licet mortuis prioribus ducere apud Græcos non licet," &c.

P. 28. τὸ αὐτῷ συμφέρον.

16. "Papa subditus juramento fidei exsolvit."

P. 36. "Ubi Petrachia juvenis legum studium averratur."

P. 63. "Audax Eriolus Nisos et impiger."

The imperfect line in the second of the two pieces of Latin verse, printed by Mr. Horwood thus,—

Stratus purpureo p . . . buit . . .

we think may be pretty confidently completed,—

Stratus purpureo procubuit toro.

The writer has, of course, in his mind Nisos's speech to Euryalus in the 9th Æneid.

Peru: Tradiciones. Por Ricardo Palma. Tercera Serie. (Lima, Benito Gil.)

THIS is a new book full of humour, and the humour is Cervantian in its quality, albeit its style will perhaps remind some readers more of the *picaresca* school of writers than any other. The matter of the book is varied, and consists of short stories, which illustrate the early times of the Spanish occupation of Peru, and more especially of the foundation and settlement of Lima, its once opulent and very religious capital. Lima is still the capital of Peru, but it is certainly not opulent; it may be religious, for the number of its churches is great, the daily services numerous, and the congregations large. True, the Inquisition no longer exists, as it once did, in great pomp and glory, as Señor Palma shows us in these pages—but that need not be considered as a sign of religious decadence; nor because the Jesuits have been expelled from the country ought we to assume that the Peruvians have therefore no fear of God before their eyes. The devotion of the ladies of Lima is almost as well known as Peruvian guano, whether it is equally productive cannot be doubted by any who know anything of the ways of the City of Kings, as Palma, in his gentle irony, still styles the capital of the republic. It is the custom in Lima, when any religious question is debated in Parliament, for the ladies to go to the House of Assembly, carefully watch the proceedings, and, after a way of their own, take part in them. For example, during the last debate on liberty of worship, each speaker who defended the proposal to separate the church from the state had a garland of alfalfa flung at his head from the ladies' gallery, the equivalent of which in England would be holding a handful of grass to a donkey; the defenders of the rights of the church were honoured also with garlands, but these were symbolical of honour. This should be well weighed by our own members of Parliament. A royal commission might be appointed to inquire into the custom before the proposal is considered of removing the grating from before the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons. The ladies of Lima are very religious, and, if the same cannot be said of the men, the reason must be found in the willingness with which they allow the fair sex to monopolize all the best

places in church, the most prominent position in the great processions, and even the boxes of the confessional as well. The men of Lima are profoundly polite; if they went to church there would be no room for the girls, so they wait outside; if the men went to confession, the little maids would have to confess less, or the number of priests would have to be vastly increased. This politeness in religious matters in Lima should be thoroughly understood by any who care to read Palma's 'Tradiciones,' and very well worth the trouble of reading will they be found. Lest this religious earnestness on the part of the ladies of Lima should be misunderstood, it should be stated that the utmost religious toleration exists in Lima. There is a chaplain of the Church of England, who holds divine service twice a week; a synagogue of the Jews, a Chinese joss-house, and an English burying ground; while Masonic lodges are numerous and well supported. Only a short time ago, an advertisement appeared in the Lima newspapers to the effect that when any married man lost his life in the cause of religious liberty, his wife and children would be taken care of by the brethren of Orden y Libertad, and any one who volunteered to take care of one or more of the martyr's children should be presented with the gold medal of the lodge, with freedom to wear it in public. The *Comercio* of Lima, the leading newspaper, frequently contains articles on the confessional, civil marriage, the absurdity of the Pope's infallibility, and the Immaculate Conception that would delight the heart of the Member for Peterborough. Whilst, therefore, there is in Lima much to attract the soft and summer breath of the muse of Cervantes, there is a large and increasing number of men who delight in seeing that breath applied to the weak and silly things which it alone is able to reduce to nothing.

The book, which is admirably printed, is full of fun. Its author is still young; his works have been well received in Spain, and himself recently elected a member of the Academy in Madrid, nor would it surprise us if Spain received a new literary impetus from what was once the oldest and richest of her dependencies.

Doubtless it will be thought by some that Peru had better pay her debts than write books of entertainment, and that it would be more becoming to attend to her coupons than encourage her wits and humourists. With such narrow-mindedness we can have but little sympathy. We welcome this piece of delightful writing from Peru as an evidence of good things to come, and of the existence of that life which, so long as it gives signs of strength, encourages us to exercise the charity that hopeth all things.

Time and Time-Tellers. By James W. Benson. (Hardwicke.)

A *Catalogue of Books, Manuscripts, Specimens of Clocks, Watches, and Watchwork, Paintings, Prints, &c., in the Library of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers, deposited in the Free Library of the Corporation of the City of London.* (Printed by E. J. Francis & Co.)

Most people want to know the time of day, and the pretty volume by Mr. Benson tells them the history of the instruments by which

time is told. The narrative goes into almost prehistoric periods, from

— when the world was in its prime,
When the fresh stars had just begun
Their race of glory, and young Time
Told his first birthdays by the sun,

to the last invented notion for making watches regular in their habits, and truth-telling in their indications; from primitive posts and pillars, casting shadows down, to gas wheels and illuminated dials; from watches of the size of a shilling to Westminster Ben and Bennett's Great Clock in Cheapside, which are the two largest and most perfectly constructed in the world. The book is, however, rather technical in its narrative; but we take one passage as a sample of its quality:—

"Who shall narrate the characteristics of the various fashions in watches, and the trinkets that were worn along with them, the manners of the fine gentlemen who carried two at a time soon after swords were exchanged for walking-canes, and when pantaloons anticipated the easier but less graceful trousers? Snuff-boxes, bag-wigs, pig-tails, high cravats, shoe-buckles, have all gone more or less out of fashion, but the watch is a perennial, which may indeed change its outer-casing and its decorations, like man himself, but knows no period of absolute disuse since first it started into being. From the time when the first Nuremberg egg-watch was produced, there has always been noticeable an endeavour to make pocket time-pieces more and more small and portable as far as they could be made so consistently with their durability. Sometimes the love of very minute workmanship has been carried to an extreme, but toy-watches of eccentric shapes and patterns are but the few exceptions to the general rule, which has settled that usefulness and convenience are best provided for within certain moderate sizes, and that of all shapes the round and flat are the most easily carried. The great object of the watchmaker's ambition is to produce a time-keeper minutely accurate, and yet not so delicately constructed that it cannot withstand the rough usage to which even moderately careful wearers subject it. It has been estimated that the manufacture of and trade in watches annually in England, France, Switzerland, and America amount to over 5,000,000. per ann.; and that in Switzerland alone there are 38,000 persons, one-third of whom are women, engaged in the manufacture. It is probable that even the immense number of new watches thus annually produced barely exceeds the growing requirements of the people, who, as they increase in intelligence and receive higher wages, soon learn the advantage of personally possessing a pocket time-keeper, and make it accordingly their first ambition to purchase one. The Watch Clubs which are formed in the various towns and rural districts throughout the kingdom enable this desire to be gratified at but small pecuniary inconvenience, inasmuch as payment is thus made in small instalments at fixed intervals, and the watch is bought with sums which might have been spent thoughtlessly and to no permanent benefit. This first lesson in thrift having been well learnt, and the result being so palpably beneficial to those who exercise it, has often laid the basis of a regular habit of economy."

The Catalogue of Books, &c., belonging to the Clockmakers' Company, but now deposited in the Free Library of the London Corporation, contains references to odd bits of information. In the 'Touchstone for Gold and Silver Wares' (1677) there are "the laws in force against brass hilts and brass buckles." One of the books is 'Cocker's Multum in Parvo,' or the 'Pen's Gallantry,' 1660. These specimens of penmanship were published when Cocker lived "on the south side of St. Paul's Church, over against Paul's Chain." The

author died in the King's Bench Prison, in 1673. Many of the works of the Rev. Dr. Derham, of Upminster, who had the honour of being spoken sneeringly of by Voltaire, are in the collection; but the dates ascribed to the editions seem to us rather doubtful. We may add that few works on the subject of clocks by eminent men seem wanting, whether native or foreign; and, connected therewith, is a catalogue of the celebrated and unique collection of regulators, clocks, chronometers, and watches the property of the late Duke of Sussex, who had as curious a collection of time-pieces as he had of Old and New Testaments.

The Ecclesiastical History of Ireland from the Earliest Period to the Present Times. By W. D. Killen, D.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

A USEFUL ecclesiastical history should contain an unbiassed statement of the doctrines, ritual, and practices of the several sects which together make up the aggregate of the people professing themselves to be Christians; the several religious denominations should be treated with entire impartiality, and the development of doctrine discussed as an ordinary intellectual or political phenomenon. It is needless to observe that few ecclesiastical histories are conceived in this spirit; their authors, themselves ardent advocates of some particular creed, believe that their own sect has the exclusive right to represent Christianity, and all other Christian communities are therefore treated as enemies of the system of which they profess themselves to be members. Heretics have received no mercy from the Orthodox; their characters are assailed and doctrines misrepresented, so that it is generally difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain what were the peculiar opinions they professed. When an ecclesiastical historian is not only a zealous believer in certain doctrines, but also an adherent of some particular system of church polity, he is the more incapable of dealing fairly with facts and evidence.

A Roman Catholic, regarding his Church as a supernatural and unchangeable institution, naturally seeks in ancient authors for traces of the most modern religious development, tones down the dark shades of mediæval history, frames excuses for the errors of the fathers of his Church, and attributes to ancient authors the opinions and prejudices of the nineteenth century. The Presbyterian, regarding the history of Christianity from another standpoint, although contradicting the Roman Catholic on all points, from the same cause falls into the same error. The ecclesiastical historian, who is the advocate of his sect, when assailed by a critic who is equally an advocate of some competing creed, can always reply, in the words of Horace,—

Quid rides? Mutato nomine de te
Fabula narratur.

The work, the subject of the present article, is not an exception to the general rule; the author is the Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Presbyterian College, and he writes in accordance with, and to promote, the peculiar doctrines and system of church government which his Church has always zealously enforced. His history is essentially controversial, and intended not so much for the general public as for the pupils of the institution over which he himself presides.

The facts of church history are embarrassing to the followers of Calvin, and they have solved the difficulty by boldly cutting the Gordian knot. According to them, the Church was originally founded with pure doctrine and a presbyterian system of government, but at a very early period was altogether revolutionized; the bishops illegally seized all power into their own hands, and corrupted, or acquiesced in the corruption of, the Church's doctrine and practice. In this unfortunate condition Christianity continued for at least a thousand years, until at the Reformation the novel doctrines by which Christianity had been corrupted were cast off, and in at least one denomination of the reformers the original and divinely instituted church polity was re-established. To those who advocate such views the history of the early Irish Church presents peculiar attractions. It is admitted by all that the early Irish, or rather Scottish, Church in its organization and practices differed from the other contemporary members of the Catholic Church; in the sixth and seventh centuries no missionaries were so zealous as those who, issuing from Ireland, penetrated into the valleys of Switzerland. In the monasteries of that island learning, when driven from the Continent, found a temporary refuge; yet this Church, which was never pronounced either heretic or even schismatic, was ever at variance with the Bishop of Rome. From the date of the Synod of Whitby, where Colman confronted Wilfred, down to the middle of the twelfth century, the Roman Church struggled to reduce the Scottish to conformity, and the victory of the Roman form was finally secured by the conquest of Ireland by Henry the Second.

Our author naturally treats the Irish Church as a "survival"; while Christianity degenerated everywhere else, a church, pure in doctrine and Presbyterian in form, continued to exist in the remote western island until the Pope, aided by the power of England, violently introduced the corruptions of the Continent.

The first difficulty encountered by the advocates of the "purity" of the early Irish Church are the existing records of that church itself, which, consisting chiefly of mythical narratives and miraculous tales, disclose characteristics very foreign to the Christianity of the nineteenth century; indeed, our author himself admits that the conduct of the clergy of the ancient Irish Church cannot be considered satisfactory:—

"Though Ireland stood so high among the nations of Europe, its inhabitants could not boast after all of any very advanced state of civilization. The monkish austerities of its men of learning fostered their spiritual pride and impaired their intellectual vigour. Whilst the Hibernian saints were so remarkable for their self-denial, their nobility of spirit, and their missionary zeal, their credulity was most childish; and many of them were sadly deficient in the meekness and gentleness of the gospel. Some allowance should perhaps be made for an excitable temperament; but, if we are to credit their biographers, they not unfrequently indulged without compunction in gusts of passion, and poured out imprecations upon all who ventured to thwart them in their designs. No wonder that the petty kings and chieftains of the country were so often engaged in hostilities, when their spiritual guides sometimes fomented the discord, and too seldom, by their own example, inculcated the duties of forbearance and forgiveness."

As to the doctrine and practice of the Irish Church, the difficulty above alluded to is got

rid of by the simple process of rejecting all the miraculous portions of the history, and, the legend having been completely stripped of all that which the original authors thought most important, the miserable residuum is treated as the foundation whereon to build a superstructure of negative argument, for our author is more anxious to prove that the Irish Church was not Roman than that it in any degree resembled the Protestantism of the nineteenth century. Thus attention is carefully drawn to the fact that, in the time of Patrick, "the doctrine of a purgatory was not yet broached in the Church of Ireland," a statement of some importance if our author could inform us where it had been broached at that date. However free St. Patrick was from "the errors of Rome," our author does not desire us to infer that "his views were in all respects primitive and scriptural," for even then there was "a considerable departure all over the West from the arrangement of the days of the apostles"; he "was infected with the prevailing mania for a life of celibacy," nor "was Patrick free from other delusions." It is, however, satisfactory that St. Patrick did not found an Episcopal, but a Presbyterian Church, for—

"the pastors ordained by Patrick were dignitaries of a very humble grade; they were such village or parochial bishops as were to be found in Brittany, the land of his birth (?); and the statement that bishops of this description could at one time have been reckoned by hundreds rests on a sound historical basis. These Irish bishops were, in fact, simply ordained preachers."

In this passage, as in many others, the author seems strangely mistaken as to the theory of the Episcopacy. A bishop is not a bishop by reason of the extent of his jurisdiction; he is not necessarily attached to any particular locality; but he differs from a priest in the nature of his office. The very story of the ordination of Columbkille, referred to at p. 35, should have prevented our author falling into such a mistake. A bishop might have been poor, destitute, and "vagans," but he was still a bishop, and could perform a function which no priest or monk, not even the Abbot of Hy, would have dared to usurp. A similar and unaccountable mistake occurs in a very unnecessary attack upon the apostolic succession of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, where the succession is considered as being identical with the succession to the see, and the function of an archbishop is considered as different from that of a bishop. Apostolic succession may be something, or it may be nothing, but those who assail it should at least understand the theory.

In this, as in every other controversial history of the Church, the wild half-pagan saints, the quarrelsome bishops, and the imperious abbots are all stripped of their traditional characteristics, and cut down, or docked into, respectable, though somewhat eccentric, Christians of the present day. Such a fashion of dealing with history is radically false. The meaning of a past age cannot be understood if its records are read with the view of finding arguments to support a foregone conclusion; they must be studied in a purely receptive spirit until the student learns to sympathize with and reflects the feelings of the writer. If asked, How can one best understand the spirit of the early Irish Church? our answer

would be simple,—Read no modern book on the subject, but, taking Adamnan's 'Life of St. Columba,' sit down by the sea-shore, and, forgetting the doctrine and practice of the early Church, the Pope of Rome, and all other disturbing topics, read the book through in the same spirit in which, when a child, you read the 'Arabian Nights.'

The ornamental details of the early Irish architecture are embarrassing to the advocates of the "purity" of the Irish Church; and it is to be regretted that an author of Dr. Killen's position should have, with the object of escaping this difficulty, adopted the absurd theory which refers to a heathen origin buildings of so late a date as the eleventh century, and appended to his text the following extraordinary note:—

"It is a curious fact that the figure of a cow or ox—an object of pagan worship—appears above what is known as the south doorway of Cormac's Chapel at Cashel. (See Keane, p. 148.) Even some of the most venerated old crosses, still extant in Ireland, betray their heathen origin. Thus, at the base of the cross at Kells, county Meath, are two centaurs. 'The first is Kronos, the horned one, i.e. Osiris; and the second Sagittarius, the armour-bearer of Osiris.' (Keane, p. 152.) Keane maintains that some of the inscriptions upon these crosses have been made long since the formation of the crosses themselves (pp. 299–302). It has been already stated that the symbol of the cross was in use among the heathen many centuries before the Christian era."

It is to be desired that Dr. Killen should, when he next travels upon the Continent, visit the Scotch Church at Ratisbon, and inform us whether, in his opinion, the sculptures upon the front of that church are also referable to a heathen origin.

The spirit in which ecclesiastical antiquities are dealt with in this work is fairly illustrated in the following passage:—

"The Irish poet still kindles into enthusiasm when he tells of the harp of his country—
that once through Tara's hall
The soul of music shed;

and we can well believe that the clergy, who could play skillfully on the favourite instrument, were not slow to add its fascinations to 'the grave sweet melody' of the great congregation. In their offices they were accustomed to the repetition of the Psalms, and it never appears to have occurred to them that they were not at liberty literally to comply with the commandment, 'Sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving; sing praise upon the harp unto our God.'

We are not informed which canon or council forbade instrumental music at this period. Surely this passage is intended for the exclusive benefit of the divinity students of the Presbyterian College.

In his zeal to denounce the corruptions which deformed the pure Church of Ireland, our author confounds with the Christian custom of fasting, not unknown to the Presbyterian Church, the pre-Christian practice of fasting against a person, still practised in India under the name of "dhârma."

"At this time (the eleventh century?) the ordinance of fasting was sometimes sadly perverted. It was observed—not to cherish a spirit of repentance in those by whom it was practised—but to bring down judgment upon others. Any evil which subsequently happened to obnoxious individuals was imputed to its influence. We are told, for example, how in A.D. 1043, there was a 'fasting of the clergy' in Westmeath, 'against' a certain chieftain at whom they had taken umbrage."

It is provoking to read such a passage after the publication of the first and second volumes

of the Brehon Laws and of Sir H. Maine's recent works.

The complete union of the Irish with the Continental Church effected in the twelfth century, is a subject upon which different opinions are, and may be, entertained; but the causes which produced it are obvious enough. The Danish wars had reduced the former political system of Ireland to chaos; the clergy, as well as the laity, were exposed to every form of violence; the former Celtic civilization had disappeared; the energy which had made the Irish Church a missionary and learned church had died out; at the same time the continental nations and the Church established among them were now more civilized, better organized, and richer than the Irish or their Church; Irish bishops resorted to the Continent, not to teach, but to learn, and naturally desired to introduce into their own Church the system of order and discipline which had excited their admiration on the Continent. There was no important difference in doctrine to prevent the success of such a project, and the Irish Church no longer possessed the national spirit so remarkable in Columban. Whatever had been the peculiarities of the Irish Church, it is clear that, in the twelfth century, the only differences between it and the Continental Church were in its organization and canons and in its ritual to a small extent. By the Irish synods and councils of the twelfth century the Church was reorganized upon the continental system, and the canon law introduced. The Pope found his interests to be identical with those of the King of England, and naturally co-operated in what he doubtless considered would lead to the civilizing of the island. Our author is of opinion that this process of reorganization was equivalent to an entire revolution, and that the introduction of diocesan jurisdiction was the cause of fearful disturbance and civil wars, and remarks,—

"It is significant among the acts of violence recorded, we read frequently of the pillage or destruction of churches and monasteries. The depredators were professing Christians, who complained that they were aggrieved, and who employed this mode of protesting against ecclesiastical injustice."

Civil war and confusion were the normal condition of Ireland during the interval between the death of Brien and the arrival of the English, but we should desire some evidence to prove that matters became worse, or could possibly have become worse, after the Synod of Rathbreasail than they had previously been, or that the universal disorder had any connexion with things ecclesiastical. Religious liberty and a free press are the most important conquests of modern civilization, and every man is now and in this country at liberty, not only to publish his own opinion, but even to declare that all those who differ from him are fools and knaves; but it is impossible to place confidence in any one who, professing to be an historian, is unable to see aught noble or admirable outside his own particular circle, and who treats those who differ from him as either fraudulent or imbecile. The following passages will sufficiently prove that our author is, from the strength of his religious convictions, quite unfitted to write an ecclesiastical history of the Middle Ages. He blames Malachy for not denouncing the

"Bachall Isa," or crozier of Armagh, "as a piece of trumpety superstition." When the same prelate obtained the pallium, we are informed that "the indefatigable Malachy resolved to complete the organization of the Irish Church by applying in person for a grant of this piece of pontifical finery." "In A.D. 1179 no less than six Irish prelates appeared in a general council of what was called the Catholic Church." Alluding to the monasteries built by the English in Ireland, our author adds:—

"In our days we may gaze with admiration on the remains of these beautiful structures, and we may recognize them as evidences of the taste and skill of the workmen of other generations; but we grievously mistake if we imagine that they supply proof of the enlightened piety of their founders. There may be fine æsthetic sentiment where there is no relish for the beauty of holiness. Herod the Great, who rebuilt the Temple of Jerusalem in such splendour, was a monster of iniquity. He put to death several members of his own family; he slew all the infants in Bethlehem and its neighbourhood; and, had he been permitted, he would have imbrued his hands in the blood of the Lord of Glory. Not a few of those who built churches and abbeys in Ireland were persons of very equivocal reputation."

This work also affords evidence that medieval councils are not much studied in the Presbyterian theological schools; it is very natural that they should not be included in the prescribed course; but an acquaintance with them would have prevented our author from stating that "even in the time of Malachy some respectable Irish theologians refused to swallow this monstrous absurdity" (i.e., transubstantiation). Malachy died in A.D. 1048, and the dogma of transubstantiation, as defined originally by Paschasius Radbert, was not adopted as a doctrine of the Catholic Church, nor was Berengar condemned until A.D. 1050.

We have confined our remarks to the earlier portion of this work as being that in which its value as an ecclesiastical history may be most fairly tested, and we have intentionally abstained from any small criticism on obscure historical questions; but, as to the residue, we have no hesitation in stating that the unfortunate failings which render the author incapable of fairly estimating or understanding the conduct or character of men who lived in a different age, or who unfortunately differ in opinion from himself, pervade the whole, and all Christians who fall short of, or were enemies of, the Presbyterian Church receive the same chastisement. There is an old proverb, "Exceptio probat regulam," and we therefore add that our author has a deep reverence for Bale, Bishop of Ossory, and we must further admit that he honestly appreciates Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore.

It is not likely that this work can be accepted by the public as a satisfactory history of Christianity in Ireland, but its careful perusal may be recommended to two classes: first, to those students for the Presbyterian ministry who desire to confirm themselves in the very narrow views of their Church, and to exclude the dangerous influence of the modern critical and historical spirit; and, secondly, to the members of the English Church who desire to estimate the bitter, but justifiable, feelings which the intolerance of their fathers has kindled in the breast of the Non-

conformists against what was in Ireland, and is in England, the Established Church.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Heronshaw; or, Modern Thought. By Quintus Lapis. 3 vols. (Charing Cross Publishing Company.)

In the Counsellor's House. From the German of E. Marlitt, by Annie Wood. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

The Two Destinies. By Wilkie Collins. 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

The Reward of Constancy. By T. W. (Provost & Co.)

Margary's Faith. By Florence Harding. (Samuel Tinsley.)

Madame. By Frank Lee Benedict. 3 vols. (Same publisher.)

Rosie and Hugh; or, Lost and Found. By Helen C. Nash. (Same publisher.)

A NOVEL is nowadays the simplest medium for airing one's dullest ideas and one's poorest jokes. We doubt, for instance, if the remark, "What a worry these wherries are!" would call forth a "silvery laugh" from any one except a character in *Heronshaw*. Then our author objects to the term "God," because it is associated with the ridiculous superstitions of persons less advanced than himself; and nothing is easier, and, as it would seem, nothing more convincing, than to make all the persons in his book, from the Oxford professor to the village girl, speak of the "All-perfect." It is never very difficult to establish one's own opinions if one can build up the arguments against them oneself, with a view to overthrowing them, and, by adopting this plan, Quintus Lapis proves, now during a fashionable dinner-party, now during the flirtations of a dance, that total abstinence and belief in the Bible are mistakes, and that the laws and customs which regulate labour and prescribe brandy-and-soda early in the morning are worse than useless. It will be gathered from what we have said, that the talk in *Heronshaw* is "far from frivolous." Indeed, to borrow the author's own words, there is "a superior tone about it, each of them (*sic*) expressing now and then a sentiment or an opinion exhibiting high moral principle above the ordinary tattle or mere clatter of this world." The only fault we have to find is that "the higher cultivation of the spirit" leaves no room (although the book is in three volumes, and the print rather smaller than is usual in these books) for the progress of the story, which, indeed, is left in much the same state at the end as it was at the beginning, where two fine young men were found falling in love with two possessors of "liquid feminine orbs," though, of course, the four young people eventually pair off and live happily ever afterwards. The truth is that Quintus Lapis exhibits the marks of an unimaginative schoolboy on almost every page of his book. He is constantly, for instance, answering imaginary examination questions, and informs us that "Plato lived 400 years before Jesus," that Constantinople is "the former capital of the Eastern portion of the Roman Empire," and that "good-bye is the old term for God be with you." It is possible that Quintus Lapis has been chafed by restraints put upon his assertions of unbelief, and has taken a silent revenge in print. At all events, it is satisfactory to

know that "the Marchioness was not a person to exclude the young from theological discussion," and it is evident that "young men are now made to think more carefully on public and private matters at public schools." The result is 'Heronshaw.'

'In the Counsellor's House' opens with a fault of construction. A man who has just undergone an operation loses his life, under circumstances known only to one other person. This person, for various reasons, conceals the circumstances, and allows the surgeon who had performed the operation to bear the blame of unskilful treatment. An incident of this kind occurring in the first chapter of a novel ought, by all rules of construction, to have an important effect on the course of events. As a matter of fact, it has none whatever. The young doctor has a few hard words spoken of him by his enemies, but his professional career is in no way injured. Nor, which is more important from the novelist's point of view, are his matrimonial prospects really affected, for though the girl to whom he is betrothed takes her share in reproaching him with want of skill, it is clear that she has never really cared for him, and, amid the other causes of estrangement, this is soon forgotten. An odd instance of the difference between German and English manners is afforded by the scene wherein, after declarations on the lady's part that she hates him, and strong expressions of her desire to be free, the doctor, who himself by this time loves another woman much better, insists on holding her to her promise, of which the betrothal ring is the emblem. A cynic might point out as a still more remarkable phenomenon, that the lady who thus flings away a certainty of marriage is twenty-nine years old. We cannot say that any of the personages of the story are very pleasing. The doctor, who is the hero, is a good example of the half-scientific, half-military prig, a class well known in the Fatherland. The lady with whom he plays the game of fast-and-loose is, as we have said, twenty-nine years old, writes in magazines, and speaks of herself as a "rich perfumed plant"; and her grandmother and the other members of her family are all disagreeable after their ways. Her half-sister, for whom her lover finally gives her up, an innocent and not wholly unpleasant young girl, tinctured, however, rather too deeply with Dresden culture, and the Doctor's aunt, an elderly lady of the German "goody" type, who makes pancakes and talks piously, are the only two people in the book whom we do not feel we should hate if we met them in the flesh. The descriptions are good, though, as is usual with descriptions of German life and scenery, they produce a somewhat depressing effect, like the national stove-warmed rooms.

The translation seems to be pretty well executed. We have only noticed two places which seem to show marks of haste, both in the first volume. On p. 271, "a rash but trembling hand," seems an odd expression, and, a few pages further on, we find one young lady "winking to another to follow." "Rasch" and "winken" are not best represented in meaning by their English cognates. "Long accounts of everything that transpired in the house by the river" is a vulgarism of which the translator must wholly bear the blame.

In spite of certain eminent instances on the other side, we cannot regard the practice of

introducing "supernatural machinery" into novels as satisfactory. A short ghost-story, well told and well authenticated, has its merits; but a ghost story protracted over two volumes produces the same effect as if the author made his plot turn upon some abnormal physical characteristic, made his hero ten feet high, or gave his heroine a chignon which rendered her invisible. That effect is tersely summed up by Horace, in the words "incredulus odi," "I don't like it, and I don't believe it." We have a kind of feeling in reading such a story as Mr. Wilkie Collins's last, that if two people who have fallen in love with each other in their youth, and are afterwards separated, are to keep appearing to each other in dreams and visions, everything must, of course, come right, without any trouble on their (or the author's) part. "Ye gods, annihilate both space and time, to make two lovers happy," is a prayer which has always been regarded as the type of unreasonable audacity; but this, or something very like it, is granted to the hero and heroine of 'The Two Destinies.' There is also a subsidiary touch of quasi-supernaturalism in a lady by whom the hero is nursed after an accident in Shetland, and who makes six cats dance to the music of her harp, and always wears a veil. Beyond this there is little in the book calling for remark. The people are commonplace, outside of their peculiar properties, and, for the most part, disagreeable. We can hardly recommend 'The Two Destinies' as pleasant holiday reading.

'The Reward of Constancy' may be described as a book written by a tradesman for tradesmen. At least, so we infer from internal evidence, for we neither know nor care who is the person who rejoices in the initials T. W. A tradesman's career might, we can well imagine, offer good materials for a very interesting novel; but the bare chronicle of the life of an ordinary country bookseller will, we fancy, not prove attractive even to his fellow-tradesmen. The work before us is literally a chronicle of the counter, and a more stupid, unnatural production we never read. The author takes as his heroine a young woman, who is the daughter of a chemist in a provincial town, and as his hero the son of a clergyman, who deliberately, and from choice, binds himself to a bookseller and stationer in the same place. These two fall in love with each other, and, after a prosaic courtship, eventually marry. The fiancée is spoken of as a young lady, and we are asked to believe that one of her brothers is an officer of Hussars, and an intimate friend of the heir of a baronet of large property. Somehow or another the shopkeeping circle associate on terms of the greatest intimacy with country gentlemen. The language used, however, by some of the *dramatis personæ* is occasionally so vulgar that it is evident that the author's experience of good society is limited. Every one talks, too, in the most stilted manner, and highly improving discourses of the feeblest nature are frequent. We might give many instances of T. W.'s priggishness and utter incapacity to write anything worth reading; but we should only be wasting powder and shot, so we shall merely ask our readers to take our word for it, that should they come across this pitiable production, the best thing they can do is to leave it alone.

There is no reason whatever why Miss

Harding should not gratify herself, and amuse the family circle, by writing stories. We, however, in the interests of the public, protest against her having novels printed for any but private circulation. Her productions are exceedingly moral, very proper, and thoroughly harmless. On the other hand, she lacks all the qualifications for a novelist. She is equally wanting in imagination, creative power, and knowledge of the world. As to conventionality, one would imagine she had never stirred beyond the limits of the most provincial of provincial towns. As a proof of her ignorance of matters with which most people are, and all authors or authoresses ought to be, acquainted, we may mention the following facts. Miss Harding apparently believes that, if a daughter be the eldest child, she inherits all the personal property of which her father may die possessed, her brother only obtaining the real estate. Then she has an idea that it might happen that a dukedom would descend to a nephew, and not to the eldest son, who would only inherit his father's second title. We doubt whether, since the accession of Her Majesty, boys have ever become midshipmen at so early an age as ten. Another fault we have to find with Miss Harding is that she has on three several occasions used Greek words without any excuse. The public does not the least care whether she has received a classical education or not. To make up for this display of superficial learning, she offends taste by making her heroine, who is supposed to be a young lady, use such expressions, as "Whoever can it be?" and "Whatever can it be?" Of plot there is no sign; the heroine's faith is not really exposed to any trial; and, to sum up, the book before us might be, if curtailed, suitable for the pages of a quasi-religious periodical, but should never have been published in a separate form. Our advice to Miss Harding is that she should read, think, and see something of the world before she again ventures upon authorship. We question, however, whether under any circumstances she will ever be able to write anything worth publishing.

'Madame' is really a good second-class novel, with an interesting, if occasionally somewhat improbable, plot. With the exception, too, of a single vulgar phrase, *i. e.*, "Whoever can it be?" which is put into the mouth of a refined and well-educated young lady, the style is satisfactory. There is a good deal of excitement and mystery in the story, and the reader does not even begin to entertain suspicions as to one important point till near the end. Some of the characters have a good deal of individuality, especially the leading lady, the central figure round which the chief interest of the tale revolves. This lady is Madame Jostram, a beautiful, wonderfully youthful-looking woman, of great genius and enormous wealth. Indeed, she is a sort of Corinne and Monte Cristo rolled into one. Unfortunately she is the victim of circumstances, which make her appear to have been a violator of the Seventh Commandment as well as a poisoner. So horrible have been her alleged crimes, that society shudders at her very name, and she consequently spreads abroad a belief in her death, and assumes an *alias*. Owing, however, to the malignity of the villain of the story, she is exposed, pursued with execrations, and hunted from place to place. The villain

is rather a commonplace scoundrel, though the author would have us believe the contrary. The good characters, of whom there are several, are in their respective ways very good. One in particular, an American gentleman, is indeed a hero in his unselfishness, generosity, and noble trust in and devotion to the beautiful but universally execrated woman above mentioned. The minor characters are also good. There is a retired American officer, who is never offensively Yankeeish; his childish, selfish, but shrewd and affectionate little wife; and a vain, stingy, scheming old spinster, who, notwithstanding her faults, is better in some essentials than many better women. The author is evidently very fond of an old lawyer, who is represented as having a kind heart under a rough exterior. To our thinking, one act of his in exposing the heroine was so brutal that we cannot feel anything but disgust for him. The worst of the story is, that the said heroine is so wonderfully obstinate that she casts away all chance of setting herself right with the world. As we have said before, however, the novel is, as times go, a good novel enough, and, in the present dearth of new readable books, we recommend it to all patronizers of circulating libraries. Those who have visited Nice will be particularly interested in the book, as many of the scenes are laid at that cosmopolitan resort of luxurious idleness.

Though in outward appearance an ordinary one-volume novel, 'Rosie and Hugh' is really but a book for children not older than twelve. We can assure the most careful mothers that there is nothing in 'Rosie and Hugh' which is in the least likely to corrupt the minds of young people. We must admit, however, that some of the characters have a knack of perpetually getting into dangerous scrapes, and always succeed, in a most demoralizing manner, in avoiding any serious consequences. The younger characters are certainly natural and pleasant, notwithstanding the love of mischief by which they are distinguished; but the grown-up *dramatis personæ* are somewhat commonplace. As a novel this is a weak production; but as a juvenile story it is not amiss.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Introduction to Greek Prose Composition, with Exercises. By A. Sidgwick, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

THE school-boy of the immediate future is a lucky being. Editors and compilers of all classes are anticipating his wants and clearing obstacles from his path. A large percentage of his sorrows and perplexities is at once annihilated by the opening of the veritably royal road to the learning of Greek prose composition which Mr. A. Sidgwick has, with much skill, industry, and judgment, prepared for his safe and easy progress. The notes on Syntax are conspicuous for the comparison and contrast of Greek, Latin, and English forms of expression. The notes on Idiom give, as Mr. Sidgwick says, "a general review of the main differences between the English and the Greek natural mode of expression." The lists of conjunctions, particles, and prepositions will be found very useful, though not absolutely exhaustive. For example, "if possible . . . and failing that," *ἐὰν δυνατόν ᾖ . . . εἰ δὲ μὴ*, escapes notice. The vocabulary will, to some extent, make up for the poverty and perversity of our wretched English-Greek lexicons. As for the exercises, they are calculated to make the work generally popular. The last two parts are extracts from English prose writers, carefully selected as much for their point and interest as for their adaptability for translation; while the two first parts are specimens of ancient

and modern humour so paraphrased as to be more easily turned into Greek. The tale of 'The Jumping Frog' looks very quaint in its classical guise, and 'Paddy' still betrays his fatherland, though individualized as the Hellenic 'Padius,' nor is it difficult to recognize Talleyrand in 'Tallirantes.' No doubt the translation of a connected story may make a boy feel "what he can never feel about sentences, that he is really composing, writing something, and that it is in his power, if he takes pains, to do really good work, in which he may take pride and pleasure; it is not a task to be done, but a chance for the exercise of a faculty;" but a humorous story will be devoured before the inevitable Greek version is thought of, and, when the work begins, we suspect that such a story even as 'Polus and the Snail' will be found no more lively than a series of copy-book headings or the varied recital of Balbus's architectural exploits. However, even if Mr. Sidgwick's endeavour to make Greek prose composition lively should be a failure, it can do no harm, and may get his book a sale independently of its educational circulation. In conclusion, we must observe that very few, if any, University candidates for classical honours could fail to derive benefit from a careful study of Mr. Sidgwick's notes and lists, which occupy about half the book; so that we anticipate a great success for this valuable and novel publication.

Germanicus; or, Extracts from the Annals of Tacitus. With English Notes, Introduction, &c. For the Middle Forms of Public Schools. By A. H. Beesly, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

THE episode of Germanicus is more likely than any other extract from the 'Annals' to be appreciated by middle-form boys; but, notwithstanding Mr. Beesly's judicious selection, we are not very sanguine as to the success of his attempt to introduce Tacitus to the notice of boys who generally find Livy quite sufficiently difficult. Mr. Beesly's experience may possibly have taught him that boys never read introductions, else it is surprising that he should illustrate the injustice which he considered has been done to the character of Tiberius, by discussing his letter respecting Cotta Messalinus. The difficulties of Tacitus are precisely those which it is most difficult to meet by short notes, as the form of his highly artificial periods is no less perplexing than his pregnant phraseology. Mr. Beesly's notes seem to refer rather to the matter than to the shape of the sentences. He gives no note on the construction of "Acce-
debant muliebres offensiones, novercalibus Livie in Agrippinam stimulis paulo atque ipsa Agrippina, commotior," &c., Ann. i. 33. "Magna . . . memoria" (ib.) is clearly not "as vivid memory," but "the memory . . . was held in high honour"; "dissoni questus" is more than "a hum of discontent," i. 34; "mali moris" (i. 36) is not "inhuman," so much as "unsoldierly," or, as Church and Brodribb take it, "of evil precedent." The subjunctive in "moritum potius quam fidem exsueret clamitans . . . diripuit" is thus explained (p. 52): "sc. esse qui, which depend on the infinitive understood in the participle, viz., 'malle mori.'" Surely the infinitive is "moritum esse vel fore," as the grammars have it, and "quam" after the comparative "potius" can naturally take a subjunctive. Such shortcomings are more rare as the work proceeds, and, if an edition of the kind be required at all, Mr. Beesly's little book will, to a fair extent, answer the purpose for which it is designed.

LAW BOOKS.

A Concise Law Dictionary. By Herbert Newman Mozley and George Crispe Whiteley. (Butterworths.)

MESSRS. MOZLEY AND WHITELEY, both graduates of Cambridge, and both barristers, have brought to the difficult task of constructing a 'Concise Law Dictionary' a large amount of erudition and industry. A little more wholesome sternness, however, in excluding unnecessary words would have left them at liberty to give more complete explanations of some which they could not venture to

omit. We cannot conceive why such words as "posting," "ledger," and "double entry" should find a place in a law dictionary; and the explanations of these words are necessarily too sketchy to convey the least idea of the real nature of the celebrated "Italian method" of book-keeping. Again, it is unfortunate that much valuable space has been sacrificed, by scattering miscellaneous terms of Scotch and Indian law over the pages, while even the most ordinary words pertaining to those systems may sometimes be sought for in vain. We find "legitim" defined as the portion of a deceased man's estate to which his children are entitled; but the authors omit to inform us that there is such a thing as widow's "legitim" also. "Dower," as a term of English and Roman law, is noticed, but the well-known "dower" of Mohammedan law, and "stridhan" of Hindu law, are entirely left out. No two words are more familiar to those who have studied, even superficially, the systems to which they respectively belong; yet these important terms, still in daily use, have had to make way for such euphonious curiosities of antiquity as "hloth," "hoastmen," "fengeld," "filkdale," "forecheapum," "twelfhindi," and "lestagefy." In their zeal for smoke-dried and outlandish expressions, the authors are occasionally rather slovenly in their treatment of the law of our own day. It is scarcely correct to state that bills in equity are now superseded by "general indorsements." If "statements of claim" were substituted, it would be rather nearer the mark; but there is, in fact, no single proceeding which exactly takes the place of filing a bill; and half a page might reasonably have been spared to explain the precise steps by which an action under the new practice is commenced. It would not be difficult to point out other defects of a similar kind; and we certainly think that the excision of some things, and the addition of others, might render a second edition more valuable than the first. At the same time, the book contains much useful information; and, as the price is moderate, and the ordinary terms of English law appear to be well explained, we may conscientiously recommend the 'Concise Law Dictionary' to the young lawyer and student.

Outlines of Civil Procedure: being a Concise Treatise on the House of Lords, the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, and the Procedure and Practice therein, with Notes. By Edward Stanley Roscoe. (Longmans & Co.)

STARTING with the opinion, perhaps not altogether ill founded, that the Judicature Acts, with their concomitant Orders and Rules, are a mere ill-assorted gathering of the majority of rules of procedure now in force, Mr. Roscoe points to other nations as having codified their procedure more successfully than ourselves; and hopes that, some day, we also may have a lucid code of practice, unmixed with those enactments touching the substance of the law which here and there crop up in the much-abused Acts of 1873 and 1875. In the mean time, for present use, he has arranged the substance of the Acts and Orders in a little treatise, which, he believes, may be useful to students, and even to more advanced readers, by placing the existing law of procedure before them in a concise and readable form. The intention is laudable, and Mr. Roscoe's desire to write a useful book has, no doubt, been realized to some extent; but more knowledge and greater care must be expended on such a work if it claims to be looked upon as carrying with it any weight or authority. Starting from the very Preface, we find a want of careful revision, resulting sometimes in bad punctuation, faulty references, or bad grammar. Thus, in the Preface, we are told that "with the body of the work is incorporated parts of," &c.; at page 49, line 4, a truant semicolon ruins the sense by its absence; at page 48, Order xix., Rule 26 is referred to instead of Order xix., Rule 25, and a semicolon following the word "averred," instead of coming after "stated" in the previous line, makes the whole passage confused and practically useless. What authority has the author

for stating, at page 50, that a defendant, denying the allegation that his van ran over the plaintiff, must state, not only that he is not himself the owner of the van, but what person is actually the owner thereof? Can it be, in these enlightened days, that a man is to be condemned in damages and costs, because he does not know who is the owner of a problematical vehicle, which perhaps did, and perhaps did not, run over somebody else? And what does Mr. Roscoe mean by the statement that any fresh matter of defence, under certain circumstances, may be pleaded "without any proceedings"? The rule is, that, under those circumstances, it may be pleaded *without leave*, whereas, under any other circumstances the permission of a judge must be obtained. At page 47 a singular *non sequitur* occurs, the author telling us (correctly, so far) that dates, sums, and numbers are to be written, for the sake of plainness, in figures, but not explaining why it "necessarily follows" from this, that when separate and distinct facts are used as grounds of defence, they should be stated separately and distinctly. A wayward full-stop, which has strayed away and planted itself in a wrong place, is the principal cause of this curious juxtaposition. Chancery barristers will be surprised to learn that, under the old practice, affidavits were usually taken before the examiners; still more so, to see their old and trusted guide, "Daniel's Chancery Practice," referred to as the authority for so wonderful a statement. Imagine two highly respectable, but possibly gouty, old gentlemen, scouring all the country in search of affidavits for Chancery suits! Or does the author imagine that all the litigants and their witnesses had to travel up to town and make their affidavits in one musty set of chambers somewhere near Chancery Lane? If Mr. Roscoe ever took up a copy of the *Law List*, he must have wondered what some thousands of "Commissioners to administer oaths in Chancery" had to do, supposing, as he does, that two examiners were sufficient to superintend the making of all the affidavits in all the Chancery suits in England.

The County Court Statutes, from 1846 to 1875.
By G. Manley Wetherfield. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)

MR. WETHERFIELD'S book is convenient enough as a mere collection of statutes, &c., in a portable form; but as a law-book it is rather calculated to distract the forensic mind from its usual calmness. A new County Courts Act was passed last year, and Mr. Wetherfield, in his "Practical Notes," undertakes to point out what changes in the law have been effected. If there is any advantage at all in such a process (and we are far from denying that there may be), such advantage can only be attained by strict accuracy. Lawyers can easily read each new section with the naked eye, and they will probably prefer to do so when they find that the glasses supplied by Mr. Wetherfield are apt to add something to, or subtract something from, the object in view. A case in point will be found in Section IV., which, according to the author, "gives county court judges a power similar to that of judges of the High Court of Justice in banco or at chambers, to decide *ex parte* applications on matters pending." Turning to the section itself, we find that the words "in banco or" are superfluous; and that the section contains a second provision, enabling a county court judge, with the consent of both parties, to decide any matter at any place, either within or without his own district. Here, therefore, in one short passage, Mr. Wetherfield gives us far too much in one direction, and far too little in another. A marginal note at p. 192 informs us, erroneously, that Section 33 of the Act of 1867 is repealed. At p. 246, we are told that, in certain cases, "the plaintiff must be served personally." With what? will the reader ask. *Mirabile dictu*, with the summons which he has taken out against the defendant! At p. clvii, "Order viii., Rule 7," is unmeaning, and we presume that "Order vii., Rule 8" is meant; but we find that the Orders themselves are responsible

for this mistake. As a matter of taste, and for variety's sake, it may be very well to have "proximity" and "proximity" at p. 254, instead of printing the former word twice over, but we doubt whether such a departure from our normal conceptions of orthography would be sanctioned at a "bee." Upon the whole, we cannot congratulate Mr. Wetherfield on his latest effort to connect his name with the subject of County Courts jurisdiction.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILY NOTE BOOKS.

The Star in the Dust-Heap. By the Hon. Mrs. Greene. (Warne & Co.)

Wedding Chimes: Notes of Marriages of Relatives and Friends. (Same publishers.)

Immortelles: a Souvenir of Departed Relatives and Friends. (Same publishers.)

'THE STAR IN THE DUST-HEAP' is a very pretty, readable story, though there is a dash of sentimentality in the descriptions of Davie Chalmers, his beauty and amiability. The story is well told; it is the record of his sorrows and troubles, and the childlike religious faith and simplicity which carry him through them all, until, in the darkest moment, when he sits, a poor little outcast, on a dust-heap in a London mews, he has a wonderful dream of joy about heaven and the angels. When he awakens in the grey, cold morning to find it all a dream, he sees a beautiful diamond star, which at first he thinks must have been dropped by one of the angels, but which in the end turns out to belong to a beautiful countess who is a real angel upon earth. After he has successfully resisted all temptations to sell it—for he is sorely tempted in many ways—he is at last brought to the beautiful countess, who becomes his guardian angel; and he finds his dear old nurse Martha, and his long-lost dog Caesar, who had, indeed, been the innocent cause of his feeling tempted to sell the diamond star, to get money to buy him back. The story ends as happily as any young reader could desire. There is, as we have said, too much sugar of sentiment both in the style and in the story, but young readers will not be displeased with that. The story is, however, to the real poor outcast boys of London what Westall's pictures of rustic poverty were to the farmers and woodmen of reality.

'Wedding Chimes' and 'Immortelles' are two pretty got up little books, with dates and spaces for each day of the year, with an appropriate verse or motto to each. Some of these are happily selected. Those prefixed to the dates of 'Wedding Chimes' make a whole book of valentines, which would be suitable as illustrations to those remarkable works of fancy issued on the 14th of successive Februaries with a punctuality which seems akin to "one of the laws of nature"! The 'Immortelles' are more sombre, as is natural. The verses might serve to soothe those whose sorrow is not very deep, nor beyond the reach of graceful poetic diction.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MANY will be glad to hear of the publication of new editions of the works of our lamented contributor, Col. George Greenwood, *The Tree-Lifter* and *Rain and Rivers*. The latter is enriched by additions made by the author, from the publication of the second edition, in 1866, down to his decease in last November.

WE have on our table *The English Catholic Library: Spiritual Letters of St. Francis de Sales; The Spiritual Combat*, by Laurence Scupoli; *The Hidden Life of the Soul; Of the Imitation of Christ*, by Thomas à Kempis; and *The Christian Year* (Livingtons). Among new editions, we have *Familiar Latin Quotations and Proverbs* (Whittaker),—*The History and Conquests of the Saracens*, by E. A. Freeman, D.C.L. LL.D. (Macmillan),—*On Foot through the Peak*, by J. Croston, F.S.A. (Simpkin),—and *Mr. and Mrs. Faulconbridge*, by H. Aidé (Smith, Elder & Co.). Also the following pamphlets: *Health and Exercise*, by G. Wilson, M.A. M.D. (Simpkin),—*The Countries of the*

World, Part. I., by R. Brown, M.A. (Cassell),—*Memorials of Windsor*, by W. Marratt (Darton),—and *Revue des Premiers Travaux de la Société des Institutions de Prévoyance, avec Documents, Notes et Observations*, by A. de Malace (Paris, Dupont).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Cooper's (T.) *Verity and Value of the Miracles of Christ*, 2/6 cl.
Hawker's (J.) *Bible Thoughts in Quiet Hours*, Galatians, cr. Svo. 2/6 cl.; Genesis, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.
Kimball's (J. W.) *Encouragements to Faith*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Lothian's (M.) *Course of Addresses on the Word and Works of God*, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.

History.

Book of Scottish Story, cr. Svo. 7/6 cl.
Merivale's (C.) *Roman Triumvirates*, 18mo. 2/6 cl.

Geography.

Gill's (Rev. W. W.) *Life in the Southern Isles*, cr. Svo. 5/6 cl.
Kinloch's (A. A.) *Large Game Shooting in Thibet*, 2nd series, 4to. 21/6 cl.
Long-Bey's (Col. C. C.) *Central Africa*, Svo. 18/6 cl.
Manning's (Rev. S.) *American Pictures Drawn with Pen and Pencil*, roy. Svo. 8/6 cl.

Music.

Bristol Tune Book, Small Edition Complete, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.

Science.

Blaserna's (Prof. P.) *Theory of Sound in its Relation to Music*, cr. Svo. 5/6 cl.
Flint's (A.) *Manual of Percussion and Auscultation*, 6/6 cl.
Virchow's (Prof. R.) *Description of Method of Performing Post Mortem Examinations at Berlin*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

General Literature.

Conliss's (H.) *Zoology of the Bible*, roy. 16mo. 4/6 cl.
Domestic Economy for Girls, edited by Rev. E. T. Stevens, Book 1, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Jackson's (A. G.) *Missioner's Manual*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Little Wide Awake, Vol. 1877, 4to. 3/6 bds.
Parkes's (E. A.) *Public Health*, cr. Svo. 2/6 cl.
Reward of Constancy, by T. W., cr. Svo. 10/6 cl.
Routledge's *Every Boy's Annual for 1877*, roy. Svo. 6/6 cl.
Stretton's (H.) *Storm of Life*, 16mo. 1/6 cl.

POETRY.

WOMEN there are who say the world is slow
To recognize their scientific power;
Wherefore they fill with heat the flying hour,
And let the beauty of their sweet life go
Like water thro' a child's frail fingers. So
Might the tree murmur not to be a tower,
Might envy of the strong storm vex the shower
That wakes sweet blossoms and makes brooklets flow.
The lady whom I love has no such thought;
No stolid strength of mind shall make her weak,
No folly sink her in the sad abyss
Where these same scientific souls are caught.
She knows a kiss befits a lovely cheek,
Ay, and that rosy lips were made to kiss.

MORTIMER COLLINS.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

St. Petersburg, September 1.

THE Third Session of the International Congress of Orientalists held its first meeting at the University this morning. The progress which has of late years been made by the Russians in Central Asia, and the increasing concern which is now taken by Europe in general in all matters relating to the East, tend to invest the present meeting with more than usual interest, and the gathering of Oriental scholars who have assembled to take part in the proceedings is not unworthy of the occasion. From all parts of Europe and Asia, those learned in Eastern tongues have here met together, while the presence of the Emperor of Brazil, who appears in the list of honorary members as Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, testifies to the sustained interest which that enlightened sovereign takes in the studies in which he has been so long engaged.

The business of the Session began on Wednesday evening, when the presidents and vice-presidents of the various sections were nominated, and, at the opening Séance, this morning, the formal duty of electing them, together with the President of the Congress, was gone through. The *salon* in which the meeting was held is a large room on the first floor of the University. At one end of the room stood a semi-circular table, at which sat the members of the Committee of Organization and some of the foreign delegates; while behind them, on a raised dais, were seated a number of Orientals, dressed in every kind of Eastern garb and in every variety of colour. Across the end of the semi-circle were placed a number of

chairs for the delegates of the foreign governments, but as these possessed the attraction of affording their occupants the opportunity of seeing and being seen, they were eagerly taken possession of by others than those for whom they were intended, with the single exception of Dom Pedro d'Alcantara, who displayed a lively interest in the proceedings throughout. The body of the hall was well filled with the ordinary members of the Congress, while three sides of the gallery which surrounds it were occupied by friends of the Committee. Shortly after one o'clock, the hour appointed for the opening of the Séance, M. W. W. Grigorieff, the learned Professor of Eastern History at the Imperial University, and to whose energy and foresight the admirable arrangements which have been made for the conduct of the business of the Congress are mainly due, took his seat at the table. At the same moment a choir of singers in the gallery at the end of the *salon* commenced a chant appropriate to the occasion, and which was rendered with the wonderful harmony common to the best choral singing in Russia. This concluded, M. Grigorieff ascended the tribune, and read a short address in French, in which he bade welcome to the members of Congress, and acknowledged in grateful terms the assistance which had been rendered to the Committee by the Russian and foreign Governments and by the corresponding members. On behalf of the foreign members, M. Ch. Schefer read a reply, which was warmly received, and in which he expressed the obligations under which his colleagues feel themselves to be placed to M. Grigorieff and his co-committee-men, for the kindly reception they have met at their hands. These preliminaries having been concluded, the business of the meeting began, and resulted in the following arrangements for the division and government of the Sections:—

(1) To-morrow morning (Saturday, Sept. 2), the Central Asian Section, under the presidency of M. Ch. Schefer, the delegate of the French Government, and the vice-presidency of MM. de Goeje and Véliaminow-Zernow, will meet for discussion; (2) and in the evening the Caucasian Section will assemble, under the presidency of M. Gamazow, with whom will be associated Mr. Cust, the delegate of the Philological Society, and M. A. Berger, as vice-presidents. (3) On Monday morning, his Excellency Ahmed Vefyk, the Turkish delegate, with Prof. Wright, who represents the University of Cambridge, and M. Mehren, the Danish delegate, as vice-presidents, will preside over the Turkish Section. (4) On Monday evening, members interested in the far East will meet under the presidency of M. de Rosny, and MM. J. Zakharow and Lagus. (5) On Tuesday morning, M. Kern, with vice-presidents MM. Sachau and Kossovitz, will preside over the Indian Section; (6) and in the evening Prof. Vassiliew, with MM. Slottsov and Neumann, will perform the same offices at the meeting of the Siberian Section. (7) On Wednesday, the Transcaucasian Section will assemble, under the presidency of M. Patkanow, with Capt. Clarke, the delegate of the Geographical Society, and Mr. Eastwick, C.B., as vice-presidents. On Thursday the meetings will be intermitted, and the members will be invited to forget their fatigues in an expedition to Peterhof. (8) On Friday morning, however, work will be recommenced by a meeting of the Archaeological Section, under the presidency of M. Oppert, who will be assisted by MM. Tiesenhausen and Stickel; (9) and the labours of the Congress will be brought to a close on the following day, when Prof. Douglas, the British delegate, with M. De Gubernatis, and Prof. Chenery, who represents the University of Oxford, as vice-presidents, will preside over the Section which is to be devoted to discussions on the Religious and Philosophical Systems of the East.

GEORGE SMITH.

THE students of the Assyrian language and literature have lost their ruler, the Trustees of the British Museum have lost one of the

most promising of their *employés*, the officials one of their most laborious and successful colleagues, in the unexpected decease of Mr. George Smith, the well-known Assyriologist and explorer. Mr. Smith began his life's work as a bank-note copper and steel plate engraver, in the employment of the firm of Bradbury & Evans, and during his connexion with that house was an object of remark for the careful and systematic manner in which he performed the difficult work committed to his hands. In 1866, he contributed to the *Athenæum* his notice of the 'Tribute of Jehu,' which may be taken as his earliest work on Assyrian philology, the result of his studies of the then recently exhibited Ninevite sculptures in the Assyrian galleries of the British Museum, which he carried on with unceasing energy and devotion at every leisure moment while engaged in the engraving works. There is a legend that the young student hoarded up his pocket-money to purchase the learned treatises of Rawlinson, Grotefend and Hincks, and, later on, surprised Sir Henry Rawlinson by reading from the belly of the great bull, an inscription which confirmed the epoch of Jehu, King of Israel, and gave a landmark for all history. In 1867, he was appointed a senior assistant of the Lower Section, in the Department of Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, a position which he owed in the main to the exertions of Sir Henry Rawlinson and Dr. Samuel Birch, who were not slow to discover in the humble engraver the germ of genius. Shortly after his accession to official life, he published the Eponym Canon, B.C. 763, an important contribution to Oriental Chronology, and the Annals of Tiglath Pileser II.; and during the interval between this time and 1871, he produced many other treatises and works on Assyrian history and chronology, while at the same time a great portion of his spare time was devoted to the preparation of the plates of the Cuneiform Inscriptions, published by the British Museum. In the year 1871, Mr. Smith made a discovery of equal or even greater importance, in our opinion, than all his Assyrian interpretations. It was that the Cypriote inscriptions were written in a syllabic character. Later on, with the aid of Dr. Birch, he identified this language with the Greek, and these discoveries soon led to rapid progress in the study of the language by the late Dr. Brandis and other foreign linguists. In 1871, he published the Annals of Assurbanipal; the Early History of Babylonia; and on the 3rd December, 1872, the celebrated Chaldean Account of the Deluge was detailed to the public at a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, of which he was one of the most prominent members. Shortly afterwards the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* organized an expedition to Mesopotamia to be conducted by Mr. Smith, who left England for the prosecution of Assyrian exploration on the 20th January, 1873, and reached Kouyunjik on the 2nd of March, paying a flying visit to Babylonia. The antiquities, cuneiform tablets, inscriptions, and miscellaneous proceeds of this journey were presented to the British Museum, and are exhibited at present in the galleries of the department to which they belong. In 1873 and 1874, Mr. Smith undertook another archaeological journey to the same site on behalf of the Trustees of the British Museum, and returned, after successfully demonstrating the valuable result likely to accrue to the world of historic science from a more systematic and thorough examination of the enormous ruined heaps of former imperial libraries in the plains of Asia. Mr. Smith's principal contributions to literature during 1875 were the discovery of the Creation Legends, 4th of March, and the 'History of Assyria,' in the series of "Ancient History from the Monuments." In addition to these, the *Transactions* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology received constant communications from his pen; and the series of 'Records of the Past,' of Messrs. Bagster & Sons, contain a number of valuable contributions, which he made from time to time to that publication. In February, 1875, Mr. Smith started on his third

archaeological mission to the East, it being confidently hoped that renewed excavations on the old Ninevite sites, near Mosul, on the Tigris, and the breaking of new ground in other parts of Mesopotamia, would yield an abundant harvest of valuable results. He went out under the auspices of the Trustees of the British Museum, and all might have been expected to go well with him, in spite of his having annoyed the Ottoman authorities by having published some criticisms on Turkish misrule. On reaching Constantinople, however, the delays he met with in obtaining the firman promised to the Foreign Office too clearly foreboded his being treated in the same manner as Dr. Schliemann, who had been compelled to give up his plan of resuming this season his excavations at Hisarlik.

On the 4th inst., news reached England, from Pera, that Mr. Smith had died at Aleppo, on the 19th of August. But no details have as yet come to hand, so that his friends have no means of knowing whether he succumbed to disease, which was known to be rife in those parts, or fell a victim to the unsettled and unsafe state of the country through which he had so bravely endeavoured to make his way in more directions than one.

Mr. Smith leaves a widow and a numerous family of young children, who were entirely dependent on his labours for their support, to mourn his loss; but there can be no doubt that proper recognition will be made of the great services rendered by him to the literary *prestige* of England.

THE CHISWICK PRESS.

193, Piccadilly.

In the account of the Chiswick Press given in a letter to the *Athenæum* of the 19th of August, there is a paragraph which is calculated to mislead your readers. They would gather from it that William Pickering commenced his career as publisher in 1828-9, and on this "beginning" his fame was built, he depending for it on his connexion with the firm of Whittingham. The fact is that, previous to this date, and previously also to any connexion with the Chiswick Press, he had established a considerable reputation. He had published all the leading English historical classics of that day; and his editions of these works had brought about a revolution in the publishing trade. Three beautifully printed editions of Shakespeare had already been published by him, as also editions of the principal poets from Chaucer downwards. Space will not allow me to name a tithe of his popular and antiquarian publications. Besides these, he had published a series of Latin and Italian classics, the typographical skill displayed in which has never been equalled by any English printer; Didot, of Paris, having alone attempted to rival it. This was all done before Whittingham had printed a line for Pickering; but to Pickering the Chiswick Press owes the first introduction of the typographical ornaments on which it prides itself. These titles, initial letters, borders, and ornaments were designed for Pickering by Stothard, Gerente, and Willement, and some of the best, *con amore*, by Mr. F. Montagu. To these W. Pickering added a large collection, copied from the best old designs of Geoffrey Tory, Pignouet, and others. Without the knowledge of old books which Mr. Pickering possessed, no such collection could have been made. It was rather, therefore, Pickering who helped the Chiswick Press to its present standing than that William Pickering owed his reputation to the Chiswick Press. That Mr. Whittingham was an able coadjutor during the period that the two worked together it is not intended to dispute; but he was neither the author of Pickering's fame nor of the peculiarities for which Pickering's publications and the Chiswick Press books are chiefly prized.

BASIL MONTAGU PICKERING.

Literaryossip.

WE have received Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the "Bulgarian horrors." In praising "Mr.

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Pears, of Constantinople, Correspondent of the *Daily News* for Bulgaria," he forgets Mr. MacGahan, who has been, as we stated a month ago, the *Daily News* Special Commissioner in Bulgaria. Mr. Gladstone does not appear to have kept himself well informed as to the position of the Eastern question during the months of July and August, for he speaks (at p. 34) of having just received, "through the courtesy of M. Musurus," a French translation of the Turkish official Report on the Bulgarian events, which he proceeds to criticize as a new document, being apparently unaware that it appeared in the English newspapers in the first week in August.

THE 'Speaker's Commentary' has hardly been completed before it seems likely to be superseded. Messrs. Cassell have just concluded an arrangement for the publication of a new Commentary on the whole Bible, the ostensible editors of which are the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and Prof. Lightfoot. The editors have already made their arrangements with some of the ablest and most learned scholars and divines in the country. No money is to be spared which can be wisely spent in rendering this undertaking a success.

MR. EUGENE SCHUYLER's long-expected work, 'Turkistan: Notes of a Journey in the Russian Provinces of Central Asia and the Khanates of Bokhara and Kokand,' will be ready for publication on Thursday, the 14th inst.

MESSRS. H. S. KING & Co. are about to publish a narrative of journeys made by Col. Playfair in the steps of the famous Abyssinian traveller, James Bruce. Peculiar interest attaches to this work, because, by the kindness of Lady Thurlow, the great granddaughter of James Bruce, a very large collection of his original drawings, which have never been made public, have been placed at the disposition of Col. Playfair. They comprise drawings of all the important Roman and Mauritanian remains, drawn for the most part in duplicate by Bruce, and by Luigi Balugani, the Italian artist, who accompanied him on his tour. Time and spoilers have done much to destroy these remains in the last hundred years, and the earlier beauty of many can only be understood by means of these drawings, a large number of which will be reproduced in the present volumes.

THE 'Life of Charles Kingsley,' which will appear during the present winter season, will, we are informed, contain, as a fac-simile of his handwriting, the manuscript of his well-known 'Three Fishers.'

THE lectures on Genesis, delivered by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton, have been long expected. Messrs. H. S. King & Co. announce that they will be published by them during the coming winter season.

It had been too hastily asserted that the valuable library of J. Janin, after the death of his widow, would become the property of the French Institute. It appears now that it will be sold, with the rest of the property of the late "prince des critiques," in October next. By the inventory recently made by a public notary, after the death of Madame Janin, the library consists of no less than 6,248 volumes, most of them very valuable, and all of them bound with the careful supervision of a true bibliophile. Among them is one dedicated

by Alexandre Dumas fils "Au juge suprême du talent."

DR. CASPAR R. GREGORY informs us that as the publisher of Von Tischendorf's Greek Testament is anxious to issue the second part of the 'Editio VIII. Critica Minor,' with its Prolegomena, as soon as possible, he intends to make these briefer prolegomena as concise as possible. Those belonging to the "editio major" will follow. In common with all scholars, he laments over the fact that an irrecoverable store of paleography and text-criticism perished with the deceased.

THE whole of the first edition of Mr. George Howell's 'Handy-Book of the Labour Laws' having been sold, a second edition is now in the press, and will be ready for issue during the present month. This edition will contain, in addition to other new matter, a review of the judgments of Barons Bramwell and Huddleston with regard to "picketing."

THERE are two cylinder inscriptions of Esarhaddon in the British Museum, and these will shortly be described, and a translation in full given of them, by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscau, the well-known Assyriologist. His work will be shortly published, and will also contain a number of inscriptions, and translations of curious addresses presented to Esarhaddon by the priests of the temple of Istar. A cuneiform text and glossary will be appended to the work, which is expected to be of some philological importance.

MR. LONGFELLOW has been persistently annoyed by all kinds of requests to write verses in honour of the Centennial. He has invariably refused; and the report is that he is busily engaged in composing a long poem, on an Indian subject, which, with references to the boundary disputes, is expected to have a political tinge.

PROF. HORSTMANN, of Sagan, Silesia, has promised to edit the whole of the 'Early English Legends or Lives of Saints' for the Early English Text Society. His first publication will consist of the extra Lives, those chiefly in stanzas, and not contained in the standard Collection, from which Mr. Furnivall edited fourteen for the Philological Society in 1862. This extra set will be printed next year, and issued early in 1878. The standard Collection will be edited from the best MS., that from which Mr. Furnivall printed (Harleian, 2277), and will be collated with all the other MSS. Of these thick quartos, Dr. Horstmann has, with his splendid German perseverance, already copied with his own hand no less than eight MSS., and he means to copy all the rest. The Rev. Dr. Richard Morris had originally intended to edit this collection for the Society, but has thought it only right to hand the task over to Dr. Horstmann, after his long labour at the MSS. Dr. Morris will, however, still write the grammatical and dialectal Introduction to the book.

WE learn that Mr. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, is about to publish a popular edition of Lady Charlotte Schreiber's translation of the celebrated Welsh stories called Mabinogion. In a small and cheap form, it will enable readers to acquaint themselves with the original sources of the famous Arthurian romances.

THE Italian Minister of Public Instruction has just acquired for the Library of the Collegio

Romano (now a public institution) the valuable collection of Chinese and Japanese books once possessed by Signor Carlo Valenziani. It consists of 896 volumes of Chinese and 1,158 of Japanese authors. Among the best and most curious are a work on botany, with beautiful miniatures, the plays of Yuen, the agricultural treatise of Paolo Sin, several dictionaries of the old Japanese language and maps of Japan, executed after the Western method at the instigation of the late Taicoon.

MR. DEMETRIOS BIKELAS has just printed at Athens, and published in London, a translation into modern Greek of Shakspeare's 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Othello,' and 'King Lear.'

MR. FREDERICK WEDMORE's new book, 'Studies in English Art,' will be published, we hear, by Mr. Bentley in October.

A WELL-KNOWN writer on the *Edinburgh Review* has in the press a work in which he tries to prove that the Annals of Tacitus was not written by Tacitus at all, but was a forgery by Poggius (Braccioli)!

THERE will soon be published a volume of sonnets, illustrating "the master passion," and with these a song and two odes, the work of Mr. W. J. Inchbold, the landscape-painter.

SCIENCE

The Races of Mankind; being a Popular Description of the Characteristics, Manners, and Customs of the Principal Varieties of the Human Family. By Robert Brown, M.A. 4 vols. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

OF all branches of natural science, the Science of Man ought surely to be the most popular. Almost every one cares to know something about the physical features and social characteristics of people whom he is not likely to have a chance of meeting face to face; something about the various types presented by the modifications of the human species in different parts of the world. One would suppose, therefore, that Anthropology, or at least that branch of it which still bears the older name of Ethnology, might fairly lay claim to a place in the front rank among the popular sciences. And when we turn to such writers as the Rev. J. G. Wood, M. Figuiet, and Dr. Robert Brown, it can hardly be said that advantage has not been fully taken of the ease with which ethnology lends itself to popular treatment.

After nearly four years of labour Dr. Brown has completed the last volume of his 'Races of Mankind.' Putting the four volumes together they make a substantial work, which, on the whole, appears admirably fitted to serve the purpose for which it was originally intended. Not that it forms a complete treatise on Descriptive Ethnology; but then we have no right to expect such a treatise, since it did not fall within the writer's intention to give an exhaustive account of all the known races of men, still less to supply such anthropological details as are needed by the scientific student. Craniological distinctions and philological subtleties are rarely, if ever, mentioned, and nine readers out of ten will be devoutly thankful for the omission. The writer judiciously keeps such things far in the background, whilst he gives prominence to the manners and customs of the peoples whom he describes. It is some-

thing to say that, although the four volumes run to nearly 1,300 pages, the author never loses his popular style, and rarely errs in the other direction by straining after effect.

In describing the several races or permanent varieties of mankind, a geographical rather than an ethnological arrangement has been followed. This, without doubt, has its advantages in a popular work, though the student of anthropology would certainly desire some more scientific classification, such as that of Prof. Huxley, which, on the whole, is probably the best that has yet been suggested.

It was a wise course of Dr. Brown to commence his work with a description of the Eskimo and the Indians of North-Western America. Having passed several years among these peoples, he is entitled to speak with authority; and, being too an experienced naturalist, he has been able to hit off their ethnical characteristics far better than could have been done by an unscientific traveller. When Dr. Brown does not speak from personal observation—and this must needs be the case throughout the larger part of such a work—he takes care to borrow from the most recent and most trustworthy authorities. Thus we find him quoting from the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* for the present year; and where information has been published since the earlier part of the work was in the press he contrives to make use of it by references in an Appendix. He might, however, have advantageously availed himself more freely of the copious writings of the German anthropologists, such as Waitz, Peschel, Fritsch, and Perty. So far as we have checked Dr. Brown's statements they are remarkably accurate, though it is hardly to be supposed that little inaccuracies have not found their way into so large a mass of matter. In the chapter on the Tasmanians, for example, we are told that the last native died in 1871, whereas the death of poor Truganina, well known to Mr. Bonwick's readers, was announced in the *Times* only a few weeks ago.

A notable feature in Dr. Brown's work—a feature which contributes in no small measure to its popular character—is the profusion of wood-engravings with which it is illustrated. The four volumes contain, indeed, about 500 illustrations, including many full-page engravings. If we mistake not, many of these have done duty elsewhere, but, considering the moderate price at which the work is issued, we have no right to complain on this score. Although we willingly admit that many of the illustrations are highly creditable and effective, there are others which, to our notion, fail to express the special features of the people whom they are intended to represent. It must be confessed, however, that it is often difficult to obtain thoroughly satisfactory results, except by means of photography; and, indeed, one gets spoiled for the ordinary run of wood-engravings after being familiar with Dammann's beautiful album of anthropology, which is better known, however, in Berlin than in London.

The Native Races of the Pacific States of North America. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. (Longmans & Co.)

SIXTEEN years ago, Mr. Bancroft commenced collecting material relative to the numerous nations which inhabit that immense territory

bordering the Pacific Ocean, from Alaska in the north down to the isthmus of Darien; and Messrs. Longmans have now published the volumes which complete Mr. Bancroft's encyclopædic work, the result of immense labour and research as well as of expense. A more complete work of descriptive ethnology has never hitherto appeared, and as a standard work of reference it will be invaluable to both present and future anthropologists.

By 1869, Mr. Bancroft had succeeded in accumulating some 16,000 books, manuscripts, and pamphlets, besides maps, &c., 3,000 being furnished by the *Biblioteca Imperial de Mejico*, after the tragic death of the unfortunate Maximilian.

With the help of Mr. Oak, a systematic Index was made, and this list of 1,200 authors (which is given at the commencement of Vol. I.) is alone a valuable contribution to the literature of the Pacific States.

Skilled assistance was not wanting in the various special departments: Mr. Arundel-Harcourt undertaking the researches on the Manners and Customs of the Civilized Nations; Mr. W. M. Fisher, the Mythology; Mr. Goldschmidt, the Language; and Mr. Oak, the Antiquities and Aboriginal History. A large corps of assistance was also necessary to help Mr. Bancroft in selecting and sifting the wheat from this mass of chaff, and the subject-matter was finally arranged under the direct supervision and responsibility of Mr. Bancroft himself. In the present notice, the first two volumes only are taken into consideration; and here it may be premised that a work of this description, as a work of reference, is not one to be read straight through by the general reader, for there is no room for interesting anecdotes; and a series of dry facts relative to innumerable tribes, who all preserve a certain family resemblance in their manners and customs, and especially in certain hideous vices, cannot be strung together without a certain monotony and iteration, which is very tiresome to any reader except the anthropological student.

The first volume is taken up with an accurate delineation of the aboriginal wild tribes who inhabit the western half of North America; and the second treats of the civilized nations.

Although Mr. Bancroft has not attempted any scientific anthropological classification of the peoples, it was necessary for him to group them in some fashion, and, accordingly, he has adopted an arbitrary system by grouping clusters of tribes within certain geographical limits, and hence he arranges them in the following groups, viz., 1, Hyperboreans; 2, Columbians; 3, Californians; 4, New Mexicans; 5, Mexicans; 6, Central Americans; whilst, in the second volume, the civilized nations form a seventh separate group. These groups are divided into smaller subdivisions; and, finally, at the end of each chapter which describes the groups and subdivisions is a detailed list of the separate tribes and their tribal boundaries, illustrated with some excellent maps.

Mr. Bancroft's systematic delineation of the customs and characteristics peculiar to each people commences with, first, a description of the habitat of a group, the physical geography of the region, its vegetation and products, the climate and its influence on the

nations; next we have presented to us the people themselves, their physical and mental characteristics, peculiarities, &c., their clothing, dwellings, and sustenance, their implements, arts, and manufactures, their laws and government, their domestic and social affairs, amusements, &c., and, finally, their religion, superstitions, diseases, and funeral ceremonies, and different customs of sepulture, cremation, and exposure of the dead.

Here is a vivid description of the struggle for existence in the country inhabited by the Hyperboreans—that group of nations whose territory lies north of the fifty-fifth parallel:—

"The whole occupation of man throughout this region is a struggle for life. So long as the organism is plentifully supplied with heat-producing food, all is well. Once let the internal fire go down, and all is ill. Unlike the inhabitants of equatorial latitudes where, Eden-like, the sheltering tree drops food, and the little nourishment essential to life may be obtained by only stretching forth the hand and plucking it, the Hyperborean man must maintain a constant warfare with nature or die. His daily food depends upon the success of his daily battle with beasts, birds, and fishes, which dispute with him possession of sea and land. Unfortunate in his search for game, or foiled in his attempt at capture, he must fast. The associate of beasts, governed by the same emergencies, preying upon animals as animals prey upon each other, the victim supplying all the necessities of the victor, occupying territory in common, both alike drawing supplies directly from the storehouse of nature,—primitive man derives his very quality from the brute with which he struggles. The idiosyncrasies of the animal fasten upon him, and that upon which he feeds becomes a part of him. Thus in a nation of hunters inhabiting a rigorous climate we may look for wiry, keen-scented men, who in their wars upon wild beasts put forth strength and endurance in order to overtake and capture the strong; cunning is opposed by superior cunning; a stealthy watchfulness governs every movement, while the intelligence of the man contends with the instincts of the brute. Fishermen, on the other hand, who obtain their food with comparatively little effort, are more sluggish in their natures and less noble in their development. In the icy regions of the north, the animal creation supplies man with food, clothing, and caloric, with all the requisites of an existence under circumstances apparently the most adverse to comfort; and when he digs his dwelling beneath the ground, or walls out the piercing wind with snow, his ultimate object is attained. The chief differences in tribes occupying the interior and the seaboard—the elevated, treeless, grassy plains east of the Rocky Mountains and the humid islands and shores of the great North-west—grow out of necessities arising from their methods of procuring food. Even causes so slight as the sheltering bend of a coast-line, the guarding of a shore by islands; the breaking of a seaboard by inlets, and covering of the strand with sea-weed and polyps, requiring only the labour of gathering, or the presence of a bluff coast or windy promontory, whose occupants are obliged to put forth more vigorous action for sustenance—all govern man in his development."

Mr. Bancroft disclaims any attempt at anthropological classification; but surely he is not right in deriving the Caribs from a half-caste negro deportation from the island of St. Vincent to the Mosquito coast, whilst, in the map, the Caribs are only granted a small territory near Cape Gracias a Dios. Subsequently, the author avers his scepticism regarding great Indian emigrations. Nothing is said about the origin of the Caribs in the remote valleys of the Apalachian mountains, and, weapon in hand, their fighting their way to Florida, crossing to the Lucayos, and thence gradually, in process of time, from island to

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island of that vast chain which links, as it were, the point of Florida to the coast of Paria, on the southern continent, and so across to the vast regions of Guyana and Amazonia, the Caribs of Honduras and Ruatan being in truth an outlying settlement of these predatory hordes.

A few repetitions occur in the volumes: for instance, at vol. i., p. 742, we have, "the burrowing of the tick in the skin causes wounds and inflammation if the fly (*sic*) be not speedily removed; the *chegue*, or sand-flea, attacks the feet in the same manner"; and again, p. 778:—

"They are much troubled with a minute species of tick-lice, that cover their limbs in great numbers, from which they endeavour to free themselves by applying burning straw. Another insect, more serious in its consequences and penetrating in its attacks, is the *chegue*, or *pulex penetrans*; it burrows under the skin, where it lays its eggs, and, if not extracted, will in time increase to such an extent as to endanger the loss of the limb. The natives remove it with any sharp-pointed instrument."

This inaccurate account of the "jigger" and "garapata" pests would apply to all the tribes inhabiting Equatorial America, and to Europeans and other visitants, as well as natives. The commonest application for the "garapatas," or ticks, which fasten indiscriminately on man or beast who brushes them off the bushes in passing, is tobacco-juice; and they cause little or no inconvenience, unless allowed to remain on the body all night, when they gorge themselves with blood, and are apt to cause a sore. The *chegue*, or jigger, does not attack like the tick. This *pulex* deposits its eggs in the human foot, and, should these be allowed to develop, a nasty sore is the consequence. A more disagreeable pest, unmentioned by Bancroft, is a species of bot-fly, which deposits the egg of its grubs in the leg of the human patient, who does not discover the intruder until the swelling appears, and, by pressure, the developed grub is ejected. Notice is made of the Caribs applying an oil obtained from the head of the "tommy-goff," a poisonous snake, as an antidote for its bite. They may do so, but they use the juice of an *aristolochia* quadrangular vine for its cure, and every gang of mahogany-cutters has its snake-dotor.

Another characteristic of the Caribs not mentioned is the custom of all the men leaving their women and children for months together, whilst engaged in mahogany-cutting during the season. Columbus repeatedly mentions an Amazonian island peopled by women, who received the Caribs among them once a year for the sake of continuing the population of the island, all the male progeny resulting from such visits being delivered to the fathers, whilst the females remained with the mothers. This has been looked upon as one of the numerous self-delusions of Columbus, but there was certainly some ground for the fable.

We must now take leave of the wild tribes, with the remark that we cannot say of them what Columbus said of the West Indians of the Archipelago, "and though it is true they are naked, yet their manners are decorous and praiseworthy." The North American Indians are not naked certainly, but their manners are the reverse of being decorous or praiseworthy; and we reluctantly must cease to believe in the existence of the noble savage. "To us the savage nations of America have neither past

nor future,—only a brief present, from which, indeed, we may judge somewhat of their past; for the rest, foreign avarice and interference, European piety and greed, saltpetre, steel, smallpox, and syphilis tell a speedy tale."

The second volume offers a far more fascinating theme, and commences with preliminary discussion of the conditions essential to permanent intellectual development and indigenous civilization.

The incipient civilization of the Mexican and Central American table lands is referred by the author to two branches; one of which, the more ancient, is for convenience termed the Maya; the latter, the more recent and wide-spread, is the Nahua. The former had their habitat in the Central American region, where wonderful relics of an ancient civilization are found. The latter were spread throughout Mexico, with their seats of government situated in the elevated valley of Anáhuac.

First of all, Mr. Bancroft describes the Nahua nations, which represent the Aztec civilization, and subsequently the Mayas, representing the Maya-Quiché civilization. The Aztecs are best known to us as the representatives of American civilization by being the people that came into direct contact with the European invaders; but the truth is that the Aztecs were only the most powerful of a league of three nations, viz., the Acolhuas, the Aztecs, and the Tepanecs, and do not seem to have been the original owners of the soil. Successive migrations and irruptions of tribes seem to have continuously changed the population of the central plateau of Anáhuac, and the history of all these complicated changes, so far as it may be vaguely traced, is separated into three chronological eras, viz., the Toltec, the Chichimec, and the Aztec; but it is only of the latter that we have any real knowledge.

The Mayas, on the other hand, are still less known, their traditions more vague, and their chronological order much less definite; nevertheless, Mr. Bancroft is able to trace some conjectural dynasties, commencing with the semi-mythical Votan. Whether the Mayas derived their civilization from the Nahuas, or the Nahuas from the Mayas, is a moot point.

Of both these groups of nations Mr. Bancroft has carefully collected and arranged methodically innumerable details illustrating their manners and customs. His method is as follows:—He makes five divisions. In the first he includes the systems of government, the order of succession, the ceremonies of election, coronation, and anointment; the magnificence, power, and manner of life of their kings, court forms and observances; the royal palaces and gardens, &c. In the second are comprised the social system: the classes of nobles, gentry, plebeians, and slaves; taxation, tenure and distribution of lands, vassalage, and feudal service; the inner life of the people, their family and private relations, such as marriage, divorce, and education of youth; other matters, such as their dress, food, games, feasts, and dances, knowledge of medicine and manner of burial. The third division includes their system of war, their relations with foreign powers, their warriors and orders of knighthood, their treatment of prisoners of war, and their weapons. The fourth division embraces their system of trade and commerce, the com-

munity of merchants, their sciences, arts, and manufactures. The fifth and last considers their judiciary, law courts, and legal officials.

The great religious festivals, which were of frequent occurrence, are characteristic of both the Maya and Nahua nations, and none were complete without human sacrifice. "We have it upon good authority that upon almost every monthly feast, and upon numerous other grand celebrations, several hundred human hearts were torn hot from living breasts as an acceptable offering to the Nahua gods, and a pleasant sight to the people." Some of the details of the cruelties practised at these sacrifices and accompanying cannibalism are most disgusting, and repetition of them might have been avoided by the author. Let us hope the Spanish chroniclers have exaggerated their accounts of these bloodthirsty festivals.

If we are to believe all that these old writers tell us, the palaces and gardens of the Aztec kings were on a scale of magnificence unparalleled in the annals of nations; and, indeed, from the architectural remains which yet exist, and from the unsurpassed workmanship of the exquisite jewels sent from Mexico to Spain, we can see the truth of some of their marvellous relations.

Lectures on some Recent Advances in Physical Science. By P. G. Tait, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

THESE Lectures are intermediate in character between the popular and the professorial style. They were prepared at the request of a number of friends who were anxious for information regarding advances made in physical science since their student-days, and the tone of the lectures presupposes more intelligence and scientific culture than would be found in a miscellaneous audience. They were delivered extempore, taken down in shorthand, and then pruned of redundancies; but the reader is forewarned that he must not criticize minutely, as the choice lay between publishing them as they are and not publishing them at all. We do not think that many readers will be disposed to complain of any want of revision. There are no marks of carelessness, either in a literary or scientific point of view, and Prof. Tait has set a good example to men of eminence, who too often withhold their own stores of information from the public, while perhaps freely criticizing the poor attempts of others to supply the void thus created. The public are always grateful for knowledge at first hand from those who are competent to speak with authority. The first lecture reminds us of Prof. Tait's inaugural address to Section A. at the Meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh; a large slice of which is indeed incorporated in it, including vehement invective against metaphysicians, spiritualists, and materialists. Then follow two chapters, displaying much forensic ability, on the history of the doctrine of energy—a subject on which Prof. Tait is well known as a keen controversialist. In the next two lectures, the reader is initiated into the mysteries of Carnot's "cycle of operations," and the remarkable property established by Carnot for "reversible cycles." Lecture VI. treats of availability of energy, degradation of energy, the energy of plants, of animals, and of the solar system. Lecture VII. introduces Sir W. Thomson's arguments respecting the age of the earth. The equality of radiation and absorption is very fully discussed in Lecture VIII., and Lectures IX. and X. apply this equality to spectrum analysis, besides giving a very excellent *résumé* of the optics of the spectroscope. Lecture X. is devoted to spectroscopic astronomy, and is very clear and bold in the statement of results. Comets, it is maintained, are clusters of meteoric stones, shining partly by reflected solar light, and partly

(especially at the nucleus) by incandescence produced by mutual collision. The next lecture is on the conduction of heat; and the two concluding lectures, which to most readers will be the most novel portions of the book, are on the structure of matter. Sir W. Thomson's vortex-ring theory of atoms, and his calculations of the size of atoms, Lesage's theory of ultramundane corpuscles, the dynamical theory of gases, and Andrews's results on the continuity of the gaseous and liquid states, are here ably discussed. We have only noticed one inaccuracy that seems to call for remark. This is in the account of Prof. James Thomson's theory of glacier motion, the early and crude form of which is presented instead of the later and amended form. The latter is to be found in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society for December, 1861*. The lectures are a valuable contribution to popular instruction; and if personal bias is somewhat prominent in the historical parts, the antidote is not far to seek in other works well known to the scientific public.

Weather Charts and Storm Warnings. By Robert H. Scott, M.A. (H. S. King & Co.)

OF late, the newspapers have given the public each day, charts, showing the phenomena which tend to produce the state of the weather which has prevailed over somewhat extended areas. It is, of course, interesting to learn, every morning, the state of the weather on the previous evening over every part of the British Isles and a large portion of Western Europe, and to learn from these charts what are the probabilities of change in the atmospheric conditions at the place of the reader. But to avail ourselves of all the information thus published by the Meteorological Office, it becomes necessary that the principles upon which these charts are constructed should be understood. The Director of the Meteorological Office himself assures us that "the conception and principles on which the science of weather-study is based, are apparently quite new to the majority of ordinary readers, who still hold to the belief that the barometer rises or falls in direct relation to the weather, without any attempt to consider *how or why it does so*." The public in general are lamentably deficient in that kind of knowledge which Mr. Scott has endeavoured to supply in this little volume. To a considerable number of newspaper readers the information given will prove of great value, and will certainly tend to remove the difficulties which at present surround those "Weather Charts," and excite an interest in them, which cannot fail to be useful. It is, however, painful to be compelled to state our conviction, that by far the largest number of the readers of newspapers are strangely indifferent to both the weather charts and the remarks which are appended to them, and that few, if any, of this class will care to be instructed in the mysteries of Isobars or of Cyclonic or Anti-cyclonic systems. We admit that there are a certain select number of people who are interested in the advancement of knowledge, and who desire to lay hold of truths. To these, the 'Weather Charts and Storm Warnings' will be a most acceptable book. The Director of the Meteorological Office first treats of the materials available for weather-study, then of the winds, their influence on the barometer, and the use of that instrument as an indicator of atmospheric movements. The motions of storms of all kinds, and the agencies which appear to affect them are fully explained, and in connexion with this division of his subject, Mr. Scott very clearly explains the use of weather charts and the value of storm warnings. The author states that his book makes no claim to be a manual of meteorology, that he simply attempts to explain to his readers what can be learnt from a careful study of the information published in the newspapers, or in the daily weather reports. This is well done, and to this extent Mr. Scott's little volume must prove acceptable to many. We believe it might be supplemented by a carefully written treatise on Meteorology, bearing on the science of weather-study, with great advantage.

Principles of Construction and Efficiency of Water-Wheels. By W. Donaldson. (Spon.)

MR. DONALDSON, whose name will be at once recognized by the engineer as that of the author of a treatise on Skew Arches and some other scientific works, has endeavoured, in a volume of 94 pages, to supply the want of a treatise on modern inventions for utilizing the impulsive force of water, such as turbines. He has first investigated the effect of the impulse of water against vanes, the general principles of construction, and the efficiency of the different classes of vertical wheels. He has then treated of the efficiency, principles, and details of the working parts of the three classes of turbines—those with outward, inward, and parallel flow. The book is illustrated by well-drawn diagrams, and mainly consists of a mathematical investigation into which we have not space to enter. The final recommendation is to employ an undershot wheel with sunk vanes for falls under 2 feet, a turbine for falls from 2 to 5 feet, a breast wheel for falls from 5 to 12 feet (supplemented by a turbine in flood time), and a breast wheel alone for falls above 12 feet, unless the fall be so great as to involve too great a cost. In that case he recommends a turbine alone. For the arguments in support of this view we must refer to the book itself, and to its valuable tables.

Plumbing: a Text-Book; the Practice of the Art or Craft of the Plumber. By W. P. Buchan. Illustrated. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)

MR. BUCHAN has reproduced, with some modifications, a series of articles which appeared in the *Building News*, on the subject of plumbing. He felt the want of a text-book on the subject when he was an apprentice, and had to make his own notes as well as he could under the circumstances. He says that the craft of the plumber "was still one of the real mysteries, insight to which was only to be obtained by long probation. This little work will, I hope, supply the desideratum." What desideratum he hopes it will supply is not clear. The notes of one practical man may be of some use to others of his class; but books of such a description have no right to be called "text-books." They cannot teach the subject of which they treat to any one who has not other means of instruction as to the practice of the craft. And it is difficult to imagine that any one who has received that practical tuition should find much with which he was unacquainted in the book before us. We do not say that it is useless, but its use must be of a very limited value. The fact of being a workman does not of itself qualify a man for writing a book on the subject of his craft.

A Philosophical Treatise on the Nature and Constitution of Man. By George Harris, LL.D. 2 vols. (George Bell & Son.)

MR. HARRIS has in these two bulky volumes added to the number of books which Charles Lamb classed with encyclopædias as being no books. Unlike the encyclopædia, however, this 'Philosophical Treatise on Man' does not even contain useful information. The contents of the volumes are an omnium gATHERUM of the most tedious commonplaces, presented in a style which essays to be dignified and rotund, but which is only wearisomely flat, stale, and unprofitable. The pretentiousness with which the author sets forth the most obvious truisms, as if they were solemn revelations of metaphysical truth, the self-conscious air of importance with which he enlarges on the magnitude of his subject, and the modest insinuations of doubt whether he may not be suspected of undertaking to solve problems that are beyond the powers of human intellect to grapple with, would only excite amusement if it were not for the languor which steals over one's faculties in the attempt to extract any grain of sense or philosophy out of the thousand closely printed pages of these two volumes. Life is too short to allow even critics to read all that Mr. Harris chooses to print, when he has simply poured the contents of copious note-books relating to the

body and soul of man into a so-called "philosophical treatise." But though we have not read all he has written, we have read enough to feel the horror of thick darkness into which such painfully minute, yet elaborately expansive, treatment of omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis must plunge the most patient reader. Mr. Harris begins with what he calls his "theory of creation"; and after long wandering he ends by despatching the mind, which he has made the subject of his laborious theorizings, to "Heaven" as the only place where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. One sentence will suffice to show of what stuff the book is made; and after reading it the appetite will scarcely crave for more:—"The discovery of the mode in which creation in general, animate and inanimate, first sprang into existence; the various processes, if we may so presume to term them, employed to carry on and complete the mysterious operation; and how, out of one mighty chaos, or, more perplexing still, out of absolute nothing, matter was formed, moulded, and organized, and life and intelligence were summoned into being, are subjects which are alike beyond our power to investigate, and our weak faculties adequately to express." Any one who wants thousands of similar sentences may refer to Mr. Harris's 'Philosophical Treatise on Man.'

On the Physical Geography of the Part of the Atlantic which Lies between 20° N. and 10° S., and extends from 10° to 40° W. By Capt. Toynbee. (Published by the Authority of the Meteorological Committee.)

IT is rather difficult to understand why the documents of a public department, published by the same authority and at the public expense, should be designated *official* and *non-official*. We can only conceive that the one portion is considered departmental and the other as the production of individuals of the department; but as these documents of the Meteorological Office are given to the public by the authority of the Meteorological Committee, it seems to be a "distinction without a difference." The arrangement, however, may have uses of which we are not aware. The pamphlet before us, like some other productions of the Meteorological Office, is fragmentary. It contains the substance of a paper read at the Meeting of the British Association of last year by the Marine Superintendent. Although the area of the ocean under discussion is limited, it is an area important to the navigator, and Capt. Toynbee has carefully worked out his argument from the materials he had at command; but the tract seems more adapted for the meteorologist than for the general average of seamen, the whole descending to too great minutiae for the latter, who would prefer the more comprehensive and less elaborate wind-and-current charts published by the Admiralty. Still, this fact does not lessen the value of the contribution as part of a great whole, and the testimony of such men as Profs. Mohn and Guldberg is a proof of its value to the philosopher. We can but suppose that, in time, the whole of the natural phenomena of the Atlantic Ocean will be brought together, and then the causes and effects can be better traced than from a small isolated portion.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION NOTES FROM GLASGOW.

WHEN the British Association met at Belfast, two years ago, an excellent guide-book was prepared for the occasion, and presented to members of Committees. Last year the promoters of the Bristol meeting, following up the experiment, brought out a larger and more elaborate handbook. This year the scheme has been further extended, and on Wednesday morning the members were surprised by the issue of a work in three volumes. One of these describes the geology of the district, and another its fauna and flora, whilst the third deals with manufactures.

Several scientific collections have been specially got together in view of the meeting; and nearly a hundred factories are thrown open for inspection.

The Caledonian Apian and Entomological Society is holding an exhibition of bees, honey, &c.; and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Horticultural Society will hold a flower-show next week.

Last evening Prof. Tait delivered a discourse 'On Force,' and on Monday evening Sir Wyville Thomson will lecture on the Challenger Expedition.

This evening (Saturday) Commander Cameron, C.B., will address the working men of Glasgow in the City Hall. On Tuesday evening, he lectured, at the Glasgow Athenæum, on his African explorations.

The Duke of Argyll read a paper in the Geological Section, immediately after the delivery of Prof. Young's address on Thursday morning.

Excursions are this year being organized with great vigour, and have already commenced. Yesterday a party was received at the North British Iron Works, Coatbridge; and to-day (Saturday) excursions will be made to Loch Fyne, Loch Lomond, and the Kyles of Bute, whilst a party of geologists will visit Ballagan, and several naturalists will enjoy the pleasure of dredging.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES.

MR. G. K. GILBERT resumes and concludes his paper 'On the Colorado Plateau Province as a Field for Geological Study' in the *American Journal of Science and Art* for August. After describing with much care the exceptional conditions of the rock structure of Colorado, the author remarks, "The facilities for the study of single, simple displacements, isolated from other phenomena of the same order, are equalled by those for the study of eruptive mountains, which are at once simple, isolated, and dissected by erosion." "Already," he continues, "the field has yielded to its students results which are new to them, and which are probably new to the world of science. Among them are a type of uplifted mountains, a type of eruptive mountains, a theory of waterfalls, and a classification of drainage systems."

The present Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, Mr. H. B. Medlicott, has, in the last issue of the 'Records of the Geological Survey of India,' an interesting 'Note upon the Sub-Himalayan Series in the Jammu (Jimmoo) Hills.'

In *Les Mondes* for August the 3rd there appeared a valuable paper, by M. Viret D'Aoust, 'De l'Age Géologique des quelques Filons Métalliques, et en particulier de ceux de Mercure.' Some of the facts noticed, especially such as relate to the deposits of Cinnabar, and to the alluvial mercurial earths, are deserving of attention.

Petermann, in his *Geographische Mittheilungen*, has published a coloured geological map of Europe, showing the distribution of the stratified rocks, prepared by Habenich.

In the manganese mine of Adierville, valley of Louron (Hautes Pyrénées), M. Bertrand has discovered a new hydrated silicate of manganese, to which he has given the name "Friedelite." It is of a rose-red colour, and transparent in thin fragments, though in mass translucent. Prof. Schrauf also announces a new mineral, to which he gives the name of "Thleite," found as a yellow efflorescence on the graphite of Mugrau in Bohemia. He gives its composition as $\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_{12} + 12 \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

M. Daubrée has issued a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, through Dunod, of Paris, containing a full description of the recently-formed crystallized minerals of the thermal spring at Bourbonne-les-Bains. These minerals have been derived from the action of water on bronze and iron in the baths. M. Daubrée remarks that, while the copper had formed sulphides, the tin of the bronze had changed to oxide, its usual condition in mineral veins. M. Daubrée has also published 'Experiments on Schistose Structure in Rocks,' in which he refers to this structure, in all cases, to pressure, "a sliding of the parts unequally in the direction of pressure and movement." He does not appear to be aware that perfect lamination has been produced in large masses of clay, by Mr. Robert Hunt, entirely by the long-continued action of electrical currents.

We have received a copy of 'The Mines and Minerals of New South Wales,' for 1875, compiled

by direction of the Hon. John Lucas, Minister of Mines. In addition to the mineral statistics, this volume contains an essay, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, on the Sedimentary Formations of the country, and 'Notes on the Iron and Coal Deposits,' by Prof. Liversidge.

Mr. F. B. Meek, of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, publishes a 'Report on the Invertebrate, Cretaceous, and Tertiary Fossils of the Upper Missouri Country,' a volume of upwards of 600 pages quarto, with forty-five quarto plates.

The *Bollettino del R. Comitato Geologico d'Italia*, Nos. 5 and 6, for 1876, has been sent to us from Rome. The volume contains several interesting papers of the geology of different districts in Italy, and in it Signor P. Zezi continues and concludes his list of new minerals studied and described during the years 1873-74-75.

Numerous examples of the winged reptiles known as Pterodactyles have been found in the cretaceous rocks of Western Kansas. Prof. O. C. Marsh has discovered among them certain forms which present characteristics that widely separate them from all previously known fossils. Hence he proposes to establish a new order of Pterodactyles under the name of Pteranodontidae, a name suggested by the fact that the reptiles of this new type were destitute of teeth. It is notable that they occur associated with Marsh's interesting birds with teeth, or Odontornithes.

By the rapid advances in paleontological science since the publication of Quenstedt's 'Handbuch der Petrefaktenkunde,' room has been made for the issue of a new work on this subject. We accordingly find that the first part of a 'Handbuch der Paläontologie' has recently appeared in Munich. The work will form two volumes. The first has been written by Prof. Zittel, of Munich, and contains a general introduction and a treatise on paleozoology; the second volume will consist of two parts—one on paleophytology, by Prof. Schimper, of Strassbourg, and the other on historical paleontology, by Prof. Zittel.

It is well known that, within the last twenty years, many of the glaciers of the Alps have visibly retreated. For example, an erratic block, which is said to have been at the lower end of the Glacier des Bois in 1825, was found in 1867 to be 367 mètres distant, in 1868 to be 470, in 1869 to be 567, in 1870 to be 638, and in 1874 to be 1,045 mètres from the lower extremity of the glacier. M. Gruner has recently attempted to explain this retreat of the Swiss glaciers by reference to meteoric phenomena, and points to observations at Geneva and at the Great St. Bernard, which show that the mean annual temperature is increasing, whilst the mean rainfall is diminishing. Whether the retreat of the glaciers will continue or not is a question by no means easy to answer, and there are not wanting those who, seeing a periodicity in these phenomena, maintain that, after a certain period of retreat, the glaciers will again extend themselves.

Science Gossip.

WE learn that Dr. Carter Blake, of Westminster Hospital, has in the press a 'Manual of Anthropology,' with maps and woodcuts, in two volumes, 8vo.

WE have received the first number of the *Mineralogical Magazine and Journal of the Mineralogical Society of Great Britain and Ireland*. It contains some notices of recently discovered minerals, supposed to be new, and other papers on interesting and peculiar minerals.

THE *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, for August, opens with some remarks by the editor, on the difficulties which surround all attempts to give practical information on science for practical men, in a popular form. It contains the Report of the Committee of Science and the Arts on the Dioptric Light of General M. C. Meigs, and some excellent papers on purely mechanical subjects.

M. LEVERIER has arranged for a special series of agricultural weather warnings at the Paris

observatory; and M. Pierret, the Director of the French Telegraphs, has provided for their immediate transmission to the prefects of departments in the districts where they will be most useful.

M. DE FRANQUEVILLE, the Director General of Roads, Bridges, and Railways in France, a man well known in the scientific circles of Paris, died on the 30th of August. He has by the daily papers been confused with his son, Comte (Charles) de Franqueville, author of several works on England.

MRS. BLADEN NEILL desires to draw attention to her establishment of Charles Street, Grosvenor Square, where all the processes for preparing Australian silk for the market are in progress. All the recent applications of science to Sericulture, and the processes employed in the preparation of the silk from the cocoon, are there explained.

PROF. RAMSAY will sail on the 14th inst. for Gibraltar, where he will be engaged in an inquiry into the local water supply. He will be accompanied by Mr. James Geikie, of the Geological Survey of Scotland.

DR. ISAAC LEA has recently published a paper on 'Inclusions in Gems,' in which he describes the microscopical crystals which he has detected as enclosures in various gem-stones.

A RECENT number of the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences contains a paper by M. Claude Bernard, in which he gives the results of his continued researches on the sugar-forming function of the liver. He seeks to show that the presence of sugar in the blood does not depend upon the character of the food consumed—the proportion being, in fact, the same in carnivorous as in herbivorous animals—but that the sugar is actually formed in the organism by the action of the liver upon the blood which traverses it.

DR. HEER, of Zurich, has recently studied some plant-remains from Sumatra, which enable him to refer the rocks in which they occur and the overlying seams of coal to the Tertiary period, and probably to the Miocene division of that period.

A NEW form of microscope, specially constructed for mineralogical and petrological investigations, has been described and figured by Dr. Rosenbusch in the last number of the *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie*. It is constructed by Fuess, of Berlin.

FINE ARTS

DORÉ'S TWO GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING the PRÆTORIUM,' and 'CHRIST ENTERING the TEMPLE' (the latter just completed), each 31 by 21 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Caliph,' &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

WE are glad to see Part I. of *Lectures on Architecture*, translated from the French of E. Viollet-le-Duc, by B. Bucknall (Sampson Low & Co.), and heartily join with Mr. Bucknall in his hope that those who cannot, or will not, read the original work, may find a fund of invaluable instruction in its pages. The work is famous on the Continent and England, and in its new dress should be welcomed by all, especially as the subject is treated so that the general reader may master the clearly-laid-down principles of the art, and by their means attain knowledge of the true standard of criticism. The text exposes the fallacy of "revival," and shows that the reproduction of mere forms must be devoid of vitality. M. Le Duc rather amusingly states that when he set to work at the opening of his lectures he encountered the vigorous opposition of a learned professor of archaeology. So it is in France; how much more this is the case in England no one knows better than ourselves, for here archaeologists assume art-knowledge as their inherent right. The text is announced to contain nearly 200 woodcuts and 38 folio-sized steel plates by the author, and how admirably he has drawn them it is needless for us to say. This publication is to be complete in six parts. The translation,

which is first rate, is undertaken with the sanction of M. Le Duc, and when the whole is before us we may offer a detailed examination of its great merits and value.

MESSRS. LONGMANS send us Part I. of *A History of the Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex*, with Original Illustrations, by D. C. G. Elwes, assisted by the Rev. C. J. Robinson. The part before us promises that the whole, on which we reserve criticism till it is before us, will be of high interest to local and general students, as exhausting the varied and numerous elements of the subject.

WE have, from Messrs. Spon, No. II. Part II. of *The Ornamentation of the Transitional Period*, by E. Sharpe, containing 22 plates of the fine examples of the supremely interesting "period" of Gothic architecture in question. The plates are, with a few exceptions, drawn with the characteristic skill and learning of the author, whose researches in respect to mouldings have been of inestimable value to students. Also, *Illustrated Papers on Church Architecture*, No. II., dealing with Cistercian architecture, and treating of the general plan adopted by the order in question, pre-eminent architects as they were.

Eaux-Fortes de Jules De Goncourt. Notice et Catalogue de P. Burty (Paris, Librairie de l'Art).—This book gives not the earliest sign that the "etching mania," as a certain vigorous development of practical art, has not quite fairly been styled, has reached the culminating point, and begins to be absurd. Etching is a fine process in its way, but, if it is to be displayed in the mode here apparent, it will soon fall out of credit. As we cannot share the raptures of M. Burty for what seem to us the trivial and crude sketches of M. De Goncourt, it is not to be expected that we should hail the appearance of a catalogue of such productions, even when accompanied by twenty examples of the etcher's skill, such as it is. There is, of course, spirit enough in nearly all the examples, which, by the way, comprise reproductions of sketches by the popular draughtsmen—M. Gavarni, or men of better standing than his, such as Chardin and Decamps, and we have to separate the merits proper to the designer from that which is due to the transcriber. Even some of the transcripts from good models are next to worthless. As to M. Jules De Goncourt, it is unquestionable that he was a clever sketcher in a light way; but an artist must be more than this before we care for a catalogue of his productions or copies of his works.

La Troisième Invasion, Première Partie de la Déclaration de la Guerre à la Capitulation de Sedan, par M. E. Véron; eaux-fortes par M. A. Lançon (Paris, Librairie de l'Art).—None but a Frenchman would think of publishing, or rather republishing, for we imagine this work to be originally due to our French contemporary 'L'Art,' a book de luxe on the misfortunes of his country. This is a big book, capably printed, in a portfolio, and, with a readable and tolerably fair text, gives part of the history of the Franco-German war from, of course, what is essentially a French standpoint. M. Lançon has supplied rather commonplace and trivial etched sketches, not quite equal to those furnished to British newspapers by their "special artists."

WE have received from Messrs. Seeley & Co. a photogravure copy from a pleasing little sketch of a boy looking at a dead bird, by Mr. F. Walker.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND.

No. XXIV.—THE LIBRARY OF YORK MINSTER. THE MINSTER, ST. MARY'S ABBEY, STREATHAM CASTLE.

THE Library of York Minster, the treasures of which, under the courteous guidance of Canon Raine, we inspected at leisure, is in the sentiment inspired by its situation and accompaniments, a true model of such an institution. While architecturally plain, it has, externally and internally, many elements of fine quality, suited to the present uses of the building. Though when compared with its gigantic neighbour the Cath-

edral an insignificant structure, and void of the glorious beauty of the Chapter House, the Library has what may be called a scholarly aspect, which, when recognized by those who have sated themselves with the splendours of the church, is attractive and venerable. On the north of the Cathedral, it lies within range of the evening shadow of the great tower; a cool greenish lustre is reflected by the sunlit sward; the music of the services may be distinctly heard in the Library; the minster bells are audible, the wind runs softly among the foliage of the gardens; the murmurs of the city, and the steps of those who use the footways in the close, are not incongruous here.

The Library itself, consisting of more than eight thousand volumes, comprises many interesting books, to say nothing of MSS. with illuminations, charters with their seals, and autographs; the printed books include not a few fine and some rare examples. The whole is, as might be expected, of far greater value than most cathedral libraries are, though not surpassing Durham in respect to the illuminations which we described in No. V. of this series of papers, nor matching Winchester in regard to the great Vulgate of the twelfth century. York Minster Library contains more books than the cathedral library at Canterbury, and manuscripts quite equal in interest to Eadred's charter to the Augustines, dating from the middle of the tenth century, and it has MSS. which are at least equal in their local and peculiar value to those at Rochester. Like the library at Wells, it contains volumes annotated in the autograph of Erasmus. Fortunately for York Minster, its volumes have been neither burnt nor sold—a double fate which befell the library at Lincoln, where Dibdin, much to his satisfaction, bought certain Caxtons and the like. On the whole, therefore, it may fairly be said that York contains the most remarkable, and certainly the largest, cathedral library in England. It may be mentioned, in passing, that York was for ages famous for the wealth of its libraries. In the days of Alcuin, that of the cathedral was already celebrated, though Leland spoke of the destitution of the minster in this respect in his time, while he enumerated many precious volumes in the library of St. Mary's Abbey; and the interesting "Notes on York Wills," compiled by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, and published in the York volume of the *Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute*, attests frequent bequests of rare literary treasures; among them was a gift by John de Harwood to John de Neuton, treasurer of the church of York, of a Book of Chronicles, with liberty to buy any of his books. This was in 1406. The latter John, in 1418, bequeathed to the Chapter half of his own library, a very extensive one, "in subsidium et relevamen librerie faciendæ." The present library was essentially founded by Archbishop Toby Matthew's widow, who gave her husband's collection to the minster.

Among the interesting contents of this library is a very numerous and rich collection of charters belonging to the Vicars Choral of York, and, what is most closely associated with our immediate purpose, these documents retain a very considerable portion of their ancient pendent seals—works of art to the wonderful variety and beauty of which, as such, a remarkably small amount of attention has been paid. Although there are many collections of documents with such appendices, and, as at Durham and in the British Museum, some wealthy gatherings of seals of all classes and ages occur, yet these relics are regarded almost entirely from the archaeologist's point of view, and are rarely or never noticed as illustrating the apparently inexhaustible fertility of mediæval artistic invention, and the admirable manner in which, while Gothic principles of design were in vogue, those principles were applied to strictly significant and decorative uses. A dozen writers on Art have expressed enthusiastic admiration for the tracery of the west window of the minster, the design of which, however beautiful, is simplicity itself in comparison with the seals in the neighbouring library; but only antiquaries have said a word for the latter, although the tracery of a seal is analo-

gous to that of a window. We may mention, among the seals in this library, that attached to a charter of Robert Fossart, c. 1120; another by Roger de Ironley (?), 1220; a charter by Archbishop Thoresby, 1353, with a very beautiful example attached; one by Archbishop Walter Giffard, 1279, whose tomb was in the presbytery: this is a most charming seal, including a figure of the prelate in his vestments, holding a crozier, and accessories of the fittest kind, all parts being designed with admirable skill, and executed with extreme delicacy and breadth. The seal of the Dean and Chapter of York shows a large effigy of St. Peter, shouldering his huge keys, a fine design, full of spirit and severe grace, c. 1250. We noticed the Norman seal of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, York, with a seated figure, and another of the nunnery of Clemanthorpe, a Romanesque figure of a saint standing; a fine eagle occurs in the seal of the Priory of St. John at Pontefract, very early "Early English" in the character of its design. Here, likewise, are numerous royal seals, and the whole collection is at least as worthy of the studies of the artist as of those of the antiquary.

Among the autographs which will attract the visitor in this library are those of Tasso, with four lines of verse in a book, 'Discorso della Virtù Heroica,' given by him to Archbishop Toby Matthew; Coke; of Erasmus, giving one of his books to Martin Bucer; of Bishop Hooper; Cranmer; and a presentation copy of the 'Life of Donne' by Izaak Walton to Archbishop Dolben. Some of the bindings are very fine, including a stamped pig-skin, with a half-length portrait of Erasmus in the centre, and elaborate arabesques; an inscription is below the portrait, beginning "Forma, Philippi tua est." There is, likewise, a volume of classics formerly in the library of Henry the Eighth, taken from the Jewel House in the Tower by Archbishop Toby Matthew.

Among the manuscripts is a very fine copy of the Gospels, used as an oath-book on the installation of officers of York Minster. A ninth-century text is here, in Anglo-Saxon characters, with the index, as is not unfrequently the case in such relics, under an arcade of Romanesque arches; this example clearly shows the mode of constructing Anglo-Roman architecture at this date, as it was due to the Romans when possessing this island, and one of their bequests: it appears both in stone and wood, with many instructive details, of which we are not, of course, bound to accept the whole "as gospel," but which in many particulars, including some of the most important, are trustworthy beyond question. The coloured decorations are very curious, and, as with such works in general, of very distinctly marked and peculiar character. The text of "John" is gone, but the preceding three Gospels have frontispieces of fine quality, being seated figures of the Evangelists, without the usual emblems; these distinctions were of later introduction. The figure of St. Mark is an especially grand one, clad in a Roman toga of a pinkish purple, with a fillet about his head; he wears also a white tunic enriched by a trabæa; gold glories appear in these paintings, which, we must not omit to add, are remarkably fine in colour. At the end of the volume, in place of the missing Gospel, is a charter of Canute. In the same collection is the Hidding Prayer, used in the minster at the period of the Conquest; likewise the Homilies of Archbishop Wulstan the First, 928-66, with a noble "I" at the beginning of St. John's Gospel. We noticed, likewise, a most lovely French MS. of prayers, dating from very late in the fourteenth century, with exquisitely delicate illuminations of the purest character in their class: among these, we commend to those who may see the book the Salutation, the Appearance to the Shepherds, the Journey into Egypt; likewise the picture of a funeral service performed by three ecclesiastics, including a bishop, who, with two mourners, stands at the side of a bier with candles burning about it. The illuminations in this volume are, as is usually the case in

volumes of the period from which it comes, very unequal in quality; the margins are of the ordinary character, with little floral patterns, scrolls of delicate tracery, and isolated leaves disposed in an irregular fashion. The book has been cruelly cropped; no modern bookbinder could be more ruthless than he was who wickedly injured this precious volume. With this is a book of poems by J. Michaelis, addressed to Henry the Eighth, celebrating the chief events in the king's life; it is probably the dedication copy; a Wickliffe's version of the New Testament, c. 1440, will attract many on its own account, but more will regard it with interest on account of the autograph of Queen Elizabeth which it contains. There is a very delicate and minute Bible of the thirteenth century, remarkable for its extremely fine script; two York Breviaries, being 'Tractatus Varii Patrum,' of the thirteenth century, formerly belonging to Ailred of Rievaulx, 'De Bello Standardi'; and the 'Speculum Spiritualium,' from the Priory of Mount Grace, Arncliffe; eleventh and twelfth century Ciceros; a very fine Bible, temp. Edward the First; the 'Sentences' of P. Lombard; a MS. volume by Gray, the poet, containing poems and notes.

Among the printed books are 'Poems' of Sir D. Lyndsay, a very rare and beautiful copy; 'The Ordinary of Christian Men,' printed by W. de Worde, 1506; Caxton's 'The Hors, the Shepe, and the Ghoos,' a very bright copy; a New Testament on vellum, 1518, supposed to be the copy printed expressly by Frobenius for Erasmus, an extremely beautiful and clear specimen of typography; Caxton's 'Boke of Fayttes of Armes,' &c.

The minster at York is second to none in England in respect to treasures in stained glass; these embrace more than four centuries of production, and, as might be expected, it is very rich in works of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. York was fortunate enough to obtain terms of surrender from the Parliament troops, which expressly exempted the churches from injury: it is to this, no doubt, that we owe much of what is now before us. The frequent fires which have imperilled York Minster, the work of the crazy Martin and ignorant and reckless plumbers, have done less injury than might be expected to the minor treasures of the cathedral. York Minster contains, in a fragment of a Jesse, that relic which Mr. Winston, to whose memoir we owe some of these data, considered one of the most ancient pieces of its kind in England, c. 1200, older by nearly half a century than the most ancient remains in Canterbury Cathedral. This treasure is in the second window from the west, north clear-storey of the nave. It is a very sober, yet, on close examination, it proves to be a very rich, specimen of colour. It has been engraved more than once. By far the most imposing work of stained glass in this country is the famous "Five Sisters": these pattern windows owe so much of their beauty and exceptional dignity to their pure pearly tints and the exquisite unison of their fine and silvery tones, spread as these are over so vast a space, that one cannot help regretting the error committed when, in a well-meant and most necessary effort at preservation, the glazing of the Five Sisters was protected from external violence by what may be called a shield of cast slabs of thick glass. The employment of this armour was doubly unfortunate—it quite spoiled the architectural effect of those gigantic lancets as seen from without, for the reveals of the mullions are partially filled; and, as seen from within, the slabs of glass being of a greenish tint, not pure white as they might have been, have caused great depreciation in the splendour, delicacy, and purity of the chromatic value of the old glazing. The glass in the Slype and Chapter House, a considerable portion of which remains, not only proves to be ancient Early Decorated work, but of very fine and superbly delicate quality, with, however, some of that ornateness which crept into the practice of the arts before this period, so different from the chastity and refinement of the productions of the immediately preceding generation. Specimens of

dates succeeding those in the gorgeous Chapter House may be found scattered in the nave, its aisles, and the clear-storey, c. 1350; and, as Mr. Winston remarked, the arrangement of these examples is interesting, because it shows how carefully the architect studied the general effect of his work, with regard to the several proportions of the parts, and, as we may add, in respect to the disposition of the colouring,—the architect, for example, did not fill every window here with a deeply toned and gorgeous picture, as moderns do, of which Ripon Cathedral offers a flagrant example, but he placed the most sumptuous colouring in the more important extremities of the building, as we see here in the great west window; simple geometrical glazing of fine and chaste character obtains chiefly in the clear-storey, where subject-painting would be beyond reach of the eye, and inconveniently reduce the needful flood of light for the interior; while the nave aisles contain small paintings of intense "colouration" if not of deep tones: everywhere splendid hues abound. There is Perpendicular glazing in the south aisle of the choir and the north clear-storey of the choir, c. 1390. The great east window, the masterpiece of John Thornton, the history of which is so well known that it is needless to repeat it, was contracted for in 1404. It is a magnificent specimen of the art as practised at this date; hardly anything can be said to surpass it. A very late window, brought by the late Earl of Carlisle from the church of St. Nicholas, at Rouen, is a sumptuous and vain-glorious picture rather than a work of fine art, in the noble sense of the term. It is copied from a design for a picture by Barocccio, which alone is enough to explain its character, although it should be recognized that considerable cleverness has been employed in adapting a picture to a window as to the treatment of colour, perspective, and so forth; but this cleverness is not acceptable by students, and the whole thing, "fine" as it is, fades miserably before the early glass. There is a vast quantity of execrable modern glass in York Minster, designed in direct violation to the logic of the art of painting in glass, painted in a fashion which shows the utter incompetence of the "artists," and conceived in a manner so puerile that it is impossible to write of it. As in all such cases—and the evil occurs in half the churches and all the cathedrals of England—the sooner the rubbish is removed the better. A good deal of the old work has been patched with ancient or new glass; but it is very easy to distinguish the latter intrusions—and unavoidably there are many of them—from the former.

The edifice of York Minster, although one of the noblest buildings in Europe, is beyond our present province; it has been illustrated in the engravings of numerous works, its architectural history was admirably analyzed by Prof. Willis in his monograph on the subject, published in the York volume of the *Proceedings* of the Archaeological Institute, 1848. Numerous tombs exist, a still greater number have been destroyed. One of the finest monuments in England is that of Archbishop Walter Gray (1215-55), of which there is a complete cast in the South Kensington Museum: it comprises a lofty canopy, with a gabled roof, pinnacles, and elaborate finials in plaster, it is supported on nine shafts, with finely carved caps; the whole rises over the statue of the prelate. The finest element of this work is the general design; the next, the carving of the details, which were, it must be borne in mind, retouched by Bernasconi, a clever sculptor of the end of the last century. In the north transept is the beautiful monument of Archbishop Greenfield (1306-15), with a very remarkable canopy surmounted by a modern statue of Greenfield, a portion of whose effigy, a brass plate, remains on the tomb slab; it is the oldest but one of the English brasses of ecclesiastics. Over the aisle doors of the nave is some curious sculpture, that on the south side is a reproduction of that which was destroyed in the fire of 1840. Archbishop Roger's monument has been badly injured in restoration. There is a fine effigy of William of Hatfield, second son of Edward the Third, in

the north aisle of the choir, with diapers on the dress, a coronet on the head; the canopy of this tomb is to be admired. In the same division of the building is the curious, and, in its way, fine monument of Archbishop Savage (1501-7), and there are many other tombs which deserve attention, if not admiration, for their artistic qualities, especially the Jacobean specimen commemorating Lionel Ingram; likewise, the tombs of Archbishop Sharpe (1691-1714); Archbishop Rotherham (1480-1500); that of Toby Matthew (died 1628); Archbishop Bowet (1407-23), having three rich tabernacles over the canopy, with figures; William Wentworth, Earl of Stratford (1626-95), son of the great Earl; Sir W. Gee (1611), kneeling with his two wives.

In the Treasury of the Minster are preserved many antiquities, including the famous tenure horn of Ulphus, richly carved, of an elephant's tusk, c. 1060, the design resembling in some respects Saracenic work, the mazer bowl of Archbishop Scrope, three chalices from tombs of prelates in the cathedral, and the rings of Archbishops Greenfield, Sewall, and Bowet,—these comprise, with cope ches's and candlesticks, the most remarkable of the very interesting relics.

The remains of St. Mary's Abbey are now used as a place of recreation, and the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society is placed in the ancient hospitium of the once great mitted Abbey. Apart from the architectural and antiquarian value of the structures of which such beautiful remains still exist, Roman walls and towers, and Christian edifices of a very lovely character, the student should on no account omit a visit to the museum in question, which contains a vast number of important Roman remains, antiquities, and works of art, in glass, pottery, stone, bronze, and other materials, including sculptures of considerable interest as illustrating the state of art in Eboracum, on the site, and from among the ruins, of which many of these relics were discovered: they include altars with personal and legionary inscriptions, votive inscriptions, &c. Some of the pottery, destined for common use, is of great antiquarian, and considerable artistic, interest. Important tessellated pavements are preserved here; one is more than fourteen feet square, c. 470 A.D. Among the minor articles of dress in which the collection is rich, are pins, including a large one of jet, and others of ivory and bone. A piece of Roman lead piping, for the transport of water, is observable on account of its exceptionally large size. The most interesting personal relics of the Romans in England are to be seen in this museum. Sarcophagi and their contents, the latter being not only the bones of the dead, but veritable life-sized casts of the corpses enclosed in their draperies, and so complete, that every thread of the fabrics, every fold and crease, and, withal, every feature, every limb, and even the texture of the skin, are preserved exactly as they appeared to the mourning relatives just before these moulds were made, by pouring what we call plaster of Paris into the sarcophagi. In Case E. are the remains of a female and a child, the body of the latter having been placed between the knees of the former, who was probably its mother. The garments appear to have been ornamented with crimson or purple stripes, in their texture somewhat resembling velvet; portions of the coloured fibre adhere to the lime. Besides the Roman works, remains of Anglo-Saxon antiquities occur here. These are much less numerous than might be expected from the fact that the Saxons were masters of York during five hundred years. Likewise here may be found Anglo-Norman remains, and many of mediæval or English origin, especially architectural fragments, sepulchral slabs, &c. Among these examples is the mortar of the infirmary of St. Mary's Abbey, a huge utensil of bell metal, weighing seventy-six pounds, bearing the name of the maker, and dated 1408. In this museum is a beautiful Anglo-Saxon basin, formed of two plates, silver and copper, which have been gilded; the exterior plate is decorated

with a pattern, in relief, of foliage, fruit, and birds; on the rim were four glass beads, one of which remains. To the bottom is affixed an elegant circular piece of work, comprising four bosses of coloured glass, which have been surrounded by a circle of sixteen pearls, one of which remains. Between the four bosses is a delicate interlaced pattern of gilded wire, resembling rope-work. On the outside of the bowl a similar pattern occurs. This is one of the finest known specimens of Anglo-Saxon workmanship. It was found in Ormside churchyard, Cumberland.

Our readers know that in a beautiful situation just outside of the town of Barnard Castle a large museum has been for some considerable time in course of construction, and that it is to be dedicated to public use at the sole cost of Mr. John Bowes, of Streatham Castle, near Staindrop. The cost of the structure alone must be enormous, and nothing has been spared which could make it attractive, instructive, and serviceable. Pending the completion of the building, the donor and Mrs. Bowes devote a very considerable portion of their time, and what would be considered a princely fortune, to the acquisition of works of art, historical relics, and other objects of greater or less interest, which, in due time, are to be placed at Barnard Castle. The accumulations of all sorts are already prodigious in number and bulk, and such as will, on many grounds, astonish students. A great many pictures, ascribed to masters of all the schools, are stored in cases at Streatham. Other objects are reported to be there in proportionate numbers, and, doubtless, these are of equally mixed characters and qualities. A large number of pictures were, at the time of our visit to Streatham, disposed on the walls of the chambers in the castle, which is, in fact, chiefly appropriated to the collections of Mr. Bowes, who lives principally in Paris. We were most courteously welcomed to examine the paintings which were then unpacked, from a comparatively small proportion of a wilderness of cases and boxes, which occupy numerous chambers in the mansion at Streatham. For the present the reader will be pleased to accept the better part of the notes we made before the uncovered works, with all the reservations due to the circumstances, not least among which is the difficulty of fairly estimating pictures which are hardly yet fairly ready for examination, and but temporarily brought to view. It will be understood that such an account as we are able to render is necessarily incomplete, not only because the aggregate is constantly increasing in all respects, but through the difficulty of estimating paintings so placed. We therefore give our notes "without prejudice," as lawyers say, having, except where it could not be avoided, literally adopted the names now borne by the works. Classification is out of the question, and we give our notes in the order presented by the pictures.

Ascribed to De Heem is a 'Fruit Piece,' of plums, cherries, mulberries, and medlars, tied with a blue ribbon, and pendant. It is a good picture, very solid, well-finished, and bright.—An old German triptych represents 'The Crucifixion,' 'Bearing the Cross,' and 'Deposition from the Cross,' a work which has been much repainted in certain parts, but the remains of the original work are very curious, and highly characteristic of the school it represents, that of Cologne, with all its lurid exaggerations of colour, its strained sentiment and vivid colouring; its rich local colouring is noteworthy, likewise its elaborate and angular drapery-painting.—There is a good Flemish portrait of an officer, with one hand on his sword-hilt, much repainted.—A capital landscape, by William (or David) Schellincks, good and expansive in feeling, in its hard way, with a village on a hill, peasants with vegetables on a road in front.—To De Heem is awarded another 'Fruit Piece,' which is rather hard and cold, and not equal to that before mentioned.—By Van Asch is a picture of a country road, in which a peasant is driving a pony, with sportsmen near; an airy landscape, with well-disposed figures.—By Van der Neer is a landscape, a river

scene, with cliffs beyond the water, and a good sky; the foreground seems to have been touched on.—There is a good Dutch portrait, anonymous, of an old man, with long flossy hair, wearing a dark brown coat; a work of considerable merit and exceptional value.—Doubtless by Baptiste, to whom it is ascribed, is a capital 'Group of Winter Flowers,' marked by his spirited manner of handling and rich colour.—Two Italian landscapes are ascribed to the school of Carracci—one exhibits a fortress on cliffs, the shore of a rocky coast, with figures in front; the other shows a river flowing towards the front, a bridge with figures, dancers under a group of trees in the centre, a farmhouse on our left. These pictures assort better with the manner of Patinir than that of the Carracci.—By Vandermeulen, we have a good small example, representing gentlemen, with their attendants, on a road near a cascade.—By J. Vernet, is a creditable specimen, not quite so good as usual—a sea-side picture; women are bathing in a sandy cove, and disturbed by the approach of a shallop; a careful and characteristic example, being, as usual, cold, and very bright, and smooth.—Ascribed to Hogarth, one can hardly say why, unless one supposes this artist the sole painter of his time, is a bust portrait of a buxom young woman, in a scarlet dress, trimmed with silver, said to represent Moll Davis, a good and vivacious picture, but not by Hogarth, and probably a little later than his day.—By C. Da Cesto, we have 'St. Jerome Kneeling before the Cross,' a capital example, and a good and acceptable picture, but not intact.—To Jacques Stella is probably due the picture of 'Susanna and the Elders,' in the manner of N. Poussin, which gives the quality of Poussin as an ill-made mirror reflects life.—One of the innumerable repetitions of Guido occurs here in a capital example, 'Lucrece,' a half-length, stabbing herself.—To some good and powerful copyist is due the capital reproduction of the large picture of fruit on a bench, with a monkey upsetting a basket of peaches in front, and a lady buying peaches of the shopwoman, the well-known work of Rubens and Snyders.—The same, or a similarly qualified hand, produced the admirable large picture of 'Dead Game,' a swan, peacock, and deer; a man is in the middle behind the deer and peacock, holding up a leg of the former. A woman with a bowl of fruit is here. Lobsters lie below the peacock's tail, which is a first-rate specimen of brush power. This picture is ascribed to Rubens and Jordaens.—By Giuseppe Porta, sometimes styled 'Salviati,' a painter of late in the sixteenth century, and a pupil of S. Salviati, is a large picture of 'The Rape of Salmacis,' apparently part of a composition, with commendable Venetian colour, in the manner of Titian, and exceptional spirit and energy of design for its class, without bravura or attitudinizing. The damsel runs in front on our left. Parts of the colouring are much faded.

Snyders made the design for the large and energetic composition of which we think the picture before us is the original; but, owing to its imperfectly lighted place, we cannot be sure, yet it is undoubtedly one of the most telling works in Streatham Castle, and gives a first-rate idea of the quality and the character of many magnificent productions of its class. Here dogs are attacking a boar, who has ensconced himself in a hollow tree, and has just overthrown two of his assailants, one of whom, on our left of the centre, tumbles on his back, kicking; the other dog, reared on his hind legs, falls backwards, yelling and badly wounded, being tossed over on his haunches; he turns his head as if to call for aid from those staunch comrades who, with bristling backs, bare and flashing teeth, and tightly-strung limbs, crouch, or rush forward valiantly. The painting is very rich and vigorous.—By J. Lairese and J. Glauber is a Poussinish landscape, of capital character in its way, good enough, indeed, to account for scores of pictures variously ascribed to Claude and Gaspar Poussin.—Ascribed, incorrectly, to

Cranach is a picture of the 'Adoration of the Kings,' but it is hardly a work of the school to which Cranach belonged. It has some good elements of pure local colour, and even combinations of colour, as in the King who kneels before the Virgin; it is more like a Garofalo than a Cranach, but does not satisfy one as to any possible claims of the former to have painted it.—A Reynolds appears here in a bust portrait of a lady, in three-quarters view to our right; her own hair is tied above the head by a ribbon, another ribbon is round her neck; the face has a very good and vivacious expression; the drapery seems to have been repainted, or, what is more likely, it was executed after it left Reynolds's studio, probably at his death.—A St. Jerome is ascribed, incorrectly, to Van Eyck, but it has considerable merits; he wears the costume of a Cardinal; it is possibly by De Bruyn.—By H. Saftleven is a cold, laboured landscape, with finely rendered air, comprising a ruin and rocky scenery of the Meuse country, where this artist painted a good deal.—By Esselins is a landscape; a lady and a gentleman in front; she wears a pale amber dress.—Probably by a follower of Van de Weyden is a very interesting triptych, here ascribed to Memline, representing Christ after crucifixion, and the Maries.—There is an excellent three-quarters length figure of St. George, in armour, ascribed, not without good reasons, to Domenichino; a good and sound picture of its kind. The armour has been painted with great care and skill; but it looks like ice, as Domenichino, at the period of his practice to which this picture may be due, might be sure to paint polished metal.—Near this is a natural, unaffected Lely, styled 'Miss Verney.'

In the following paper of this series we propose to begin an unprecedentedly complete account of the pictures in Castle Howard, the most select, and one of the largest, of private collections in England.

CLERICAL CURIOSITIES.

Of all the exhibitions which have been trumpeted forth as something worth crossing the water to see, the "Kunst-historische Ausstellung" at Cologne, now drawing to a close, is surely the most unimportant, incomplete, and ill-arranged collection of historical objects that ever was brought together, under a comprehensive title, for the edification and enlightenment of the lieges. How, in the face of the vast and highly instructive collection of works of art and antiquity which fills to overflowing the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, any minor collection might be expected to meet with popular favour, at a high price of admission, could only have occurred to those clerical wisecracks who live by faith and not by sight, and who would appear to have been at the bottom of it. Throughout the exhibition the clerical character predominates: if it can be called rich in anything, it is only so in ecclesiastical vestments, in reliquaries, in altar-furniture, in holy crosses, and other things pertaining to ecclesiastical functions. The reliquaries are numerous, the most remarkable being those in the form of a wide and flowing metallic sleeve, set with precious stones, standing upright, and having a hand, with the fingers extended, projecting from the upper part. They are mostly of silver, and partly gilt. Many of the crosses, as we might expect, have a Byzantine character. The cathedral library of Cologne has sent a numerous series of illuminated MSS. on vellum, Evangelaria and others, from the tenth century, or even earlier, down to the days of Memline; and these would be of more interest to the visitor if they were all entered in the catalogue, better arranged, and descriptions given; but some of the most important, having ivory diptychs for their covers, are not noticed. The enamels are not numerous: the collection of arms and armour is very poor. And as to the German jugs and mugs, and plates and dishes, the South Kensington Museum, even in examples of German ware alone, beats this collection. I noticed, among other clerical articles, a large brazen cock, shown in the act of crowing, and meant probably as a symbol of vigilance, or it may be of defiance: it

had no number or name, though much might have been said about it, and its application to the present religious crisis. Chanticleer so often crowns the towers and spires of our cathedrals, and the steeples of our churches, as the useful and unpresenting weathercock, now getting greatly out of clerical favour in England, that I was pleased to see the orthodox character of the creature vindicated by its introduction here. There is a collection of small Roman antiquities, of glass vessels, of seals, and of other matters that usually help to furnish private museums; and a few carved cabinets, one of which, of ebony, No. 1279, is, in its way, magnificent. All these things fill two rooms, including the large meeting-room of the Casino in the Augustiner Platz, where this fine-art festival is held. Two other rooms are given up to paintings: in one, according to the plan engraved on the cover of the catalogue, pictures of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries should be found; in the other, those of the seventeenth and eighteenth. But this arrangement has not been carried out: there are pictures by Rembrandt in both rooms, and that which was intended to be set apart for later works is mostly filled with earlier ones. Here we meet with Meister Wilhelm, so called, for Dr. Waagen assures us, "There is no certainty as to the real origin of one single picture." Notwithstanding this, here is a picture by Meister Wilhelm von Köln, or it may be Meister Stephan, or some other Meister,—a very exquisite picture indeed,—at least, the central part of it, for the wings are not equal in excellency; it is No. 4, a triptych, and is painted with all the delicacy and finish of a miniature.

H. C. BARLOW.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE pictures from the Dulwich Gallery, the removal of which, during the works about to be undertaken there, to the Bethnal Green Museum, we announced several weeks since, are now on view in the latter place. The Dulwich collection comprises 380 works, many of which possess high qualities; they include types of nearly all schools, the early Italian and early German and French schools only being unrepresented. Among them are several Gainsboroughs, two capital Cuyyps, some Berchems, Van Dycks, Boths, and Rubenses, besides works by both the Tenierses, Bouwer, Du Jardin, the Van Ostades, the Vander Veldees, Wouwerman, the Poussins, Reynolds, S. Rosa, Rembrandt, Kalf, Watteau, Titian, Coques, Ruyssdael, Murillo, Claude, Guido, Schidone, Lawrence, and others, with a very considerable proportion of doubtful pictures. We trust this temporary removal will be welcome to many who have neglected to visit the exhibition at Dulwich.

The Annual Exhibition of the Liverpool Corporation opened, as we have previously announced, on Monday last; it contains an interesting collection, including many from the last Royal Academy gathering—more than 1,000 pictures and drawings. Among them are Mr. Calderon's 'Watchful Eyes,' Mr. E. W. Cooke's 'Zayder Zee Fishing Haven,' Mr. Armitage's 'Byman of the Last Supper,' Mr. Ward's 'Antechamber at Whitehall at the Death of Charles the Second,' Mr. Cope's 'Council of the Royal Academy,' Mr. Goodall's 'Bedouin Scheik at Prayer,' and two drawings by Mr. Poynter. The Corporation has selected for purchase Sir J. Gilbert's 'Richard the Second,' a landscape by Mr. J. C. Knight, styled 'Showery Weather,' and a drawing by Mr. A. D. Frapp, 'Dinner Time at the Quarries, Furbeck,' recently in the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

We record the death of Mr. J. Skinner Prout, nephew of Samuel Prout, a water-colour painter of considerable reputation and ability. Mr. J. S. Prout was a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and a frequent contributor to the exhibitions of that society; he published 'Antiquities of Chester,' a folio, with large plates of buildings, &c.; and, in 1838, 'The Castles and Abbeys of Monmouthshire,' a similar work, illustrating the pic-

turesque qualities of many famous sites and structures, folio; he resided for a long time in Bristol, and, later, in Camden Town, where he died last week.

WE regret to learn the death, on the 21st ultimo, of Mr. William Riviere, artist and teacher of drawing, father of Mr. Briton Riviere. The deceased was born in London, October 22nd, 1806, and the son of an artist; he became a student in the Royal Academy, and afterwards studied the old masters, with a success seen in the oil picture he contributed to the exhibition in Westminster Hall, 1844, preparatory to the decoration of the Houses of Parliament; his subject on this occasion was a 'Council of Ancient Britons' (No. 25). Unsuccessful in the competitions, Mr. Riviere devoted his energies to teaching drawing in Cheltenham College from 1849, and with superior fortune; ten years later, he resigned this task, and removed to Oxford, where he continued a similar course until recently. Personally he was much esteemed.

THE death of Mr. Charles Motttram, a well-known engraver, occurred last week.

MR. F. W. MAYNARD, Secretary to the Arundel Society, died on the 27th ult.

THE Gibbon Wakefield bust, sculptured by Mr. Durham, has just been placed in the vestibule of the Colonial Office.

MUSIC

OPERA AT THE LYCEUM.

NEXT Monday evening, the Lyceum Theatre will be reopened for a short season, of nearly three months, under the direction of Mr. Carl Rosa, who last year, at the Princess's Theatre, presented an interesting series of illustrations of the lyric drama. The Director has abandoned the announcement that it will be a season of English opera, or of operas in English; he states simply that it will be a "Season of Opera." It would seem as if he had, in the first instance, yielded to the prejudices of the "native talent" composers: the notion of some of these musicians is that National or English opera should be comprised exclusively of works by British, Irish, Scotch, or Welsh professors, to be sung and played solely by those performers who can produce a birth certificate of having been born in this country; moreover, all the instruments and properties should have no foreign origin. In no other country in the world are such prejudiced, partial, and absurd pretensions entertained; the *répertoires* are general, and not restrictive. In addition to the productions of last season,—which included 'Don Giovanni' and the 'Marriage of Figaro' of Mozart, the 'Water-Carrier' of Cherubini, the 'Der Freischütz' of Weber, the 'Fra Diavolo' and 'Crown Diamonds' of Auber, the 'Martha' of Herr Von Flotow, the 'Zampa' of Hérold, the 'Faust' of M. Gounod, the 'Lucy of Lammermoor' of Donizetti, the 'Trovatore' of Signor Verdi, the 'Maritana' of Wallace, the 'Sonnambula' of Bellini, the 'Rose of Castile,' the 'Siege of Rochelle,' the 'Bohemian Girl,' and the 'Satanella' of Balfe,—the Director proposes to produce, for the first time in English, the following operas: 'The Flying Dutchman' of Herr Wagner, the 'Giralda' of Adolphe Adam, the 'Joconde' of Nicolo Isouard, the 'Fidelio' of Beethoven, and a setting of Bulwer's 'Lady of Lyons,' under the title of 'Pauline,' by Mr. F. H. Cowen, who has met with success in his cantata, 'The Corsair,' at the late Birmingham Festival. Sir Julius Benedict has also altered and made additions to his opera, 'The Lily of Killarney.' The opening opera will be 'The Water-Carrier.' Great curiosity will be created to hear Herr Wagner's masterpiece, 'The Flying Dutchman,' the Italian version of which was given at Drury Lane, during Mr. Wood's management, with Mr. Santley in the title part.

The chief singers will be Mdlle. Ida Corani, Miss J. Warwick, Miss E. Thornton, Mdlle. A. Bertini, and Mr. Percy Blandford (their first appearances with the company), besides the artists

of last season, Mesdames Torriani, J. Yorke, L. Graham, Franklein, Aynsley Cook, and Julia Gaylord, Messrs. Nordblom, Packard, J. W. Turner, Lyall, F. H. Celli, Ludwig, A. Cook, A. Howell, A. Stevens, and Santley. Mr. Carl Rosa will be the conductor, and Mr. Carrodus *chef d'attaque*.

Out of this undertaking, something like permanency may be secured for a national opera. Mr. Carl Rosa achieved quite enough during his first campaign to entitle him to consideration, confidence, and support, and it will be, at least, something to say that there will be one theatre devoted to operas in English, even if it be for only three months. The Lyceum is just the theatre for the purpose. Had Miss Louisa Pyne and the late Mr. Harrison confined their management to this establishment, disaster would perhaps not have overtaken them.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

THE notice in the *Athenæum* of last week, which concluded with the words, "the administrative, as well as the artistic, arrangements have fully maintained the prestige of these gatherings, so advantageous for the cause of charity, and so important for art-progress in this country," would almost suffice as a truthful and faithful record of the doings of the Triennial Musical Festival, at Birmingham, of 1876; but there are still some points to refer to, especially as some discussion has been provoked as to the policy pursued by the Committee, to whom it has been gravely recommended that an entirely new system of management should be adopted. The suggested reform is, that the concerts should be extended to the Saturdays, and that Mondays and Tuesdays should be exclusively devoted to rehearsals. Moreover, it has been urged that the band was too noisy, that the chorists sang badly, that the conductor was not justified in adding additional accompaniments to some of the works, and that, in consequence of these defects and shortcomings, the fame of the festivals has been damaged. Let us specify what the past week's work has been. There were four oratorios and one Mass, one new oratorio, three novel cantatas, one Motet, one Psalm, one scriptural scene, one symphony, five overtures, two marches, one prelude, and the vocal pieces of three evening programmes. This extraordinary number of compositions was executed in four mornings and four evenings, without a single hitch or break of any kind. In no other country could such a feat be accomplished, and there is no continental conductor who would dare undertake it. It can at once be conceded that the week's prospectus was much too long for the lungs of the singers, for the breath of the players of the wood and brass instruments, and for the arms of the executants of the stringed. Moreover, the introduction of the six productions, which were quite new to the choir, namely, the 'Last Judgment' of Spohr, the 'Resurrection' of Mr. Macfarren, the 'Zion' and 'Crusaders' of Niels Gade, the 'Corsair' of Mr. Cowen, and the 'Holy Supper of the Apostles' of Herr Wagner, was erring on the side of excess, the most damaging and fatal mistake being the importation of any specimen of the Music of the Future; for it entailed a great consumption of time in the training of the male voices, and ended in a complete failure, for the simple reason that it is unsingable, like the voice parts of the 'Nibelungen.' The Birmingham Choir was, after all, much the same, with the addition of new female voices from Nottingham, as at the festival of 1873, and these ardent, conscientious, and enthusiastic chorists have been very harshly blamed for some slight mistakes and contrivances, which mainly arose from a cause over which they had no control, namely, the lowering of the pitch of the organ, the flatness of which was of a nature to cause the utmost surprise that the chorus was not much more affected with defective intonation; the suggestion that the stringed instruments ought to have tuned to the depressed diapason of the organ is simply ludicrous; the conductor knew better than to take a course which

would have compromised the tone of the finest band ever engaged at these festivals. It has been alleged that the organ was tuned during the hot weather; if so, its condition can be accounted for, and it would have been better not to have used the instrument at all, and then the occasional, and only occasional, flatness of the choir would have been avoided. But, after all, considering the magnitude of the week's performances, and of the grand and glorious results achieved generally by band and chorus, it is miserable criticism to make capital for sneers and for abuse out of such limited drawbacks. There were choral effects in the 'Elijah,' in the 'Messiah,' in the 'Last Judgment,' in the 'St. Paul,' in Beethoven's Mass in C, which recalled to the oldest frequenters of the festivals the most brilliant achievements of the past. No!—emphatically no!—the choir of Birmingham has not retrograded, has not lost the laurels of former triumphs. As for the orchestra, let those who have heard the celebrated Conservatoire band in the days of Habeneck, of the Leipzig Gewandhaus concerts in the time of Mendelssohn or Hiller, speak, and let them declare, for the honour and glory of our instrumentalists, that never was the 'Jupiter' Symphony of Mozart executed with greater delicacy, refinement, brilliancy, and precision than at the Wednesday evening concert of the 30th ult. This work and the Overture to 'William Tell' (encored), the 'Gazza Ladra,' Handel's Occasional Overture, the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'Zampa,' the March and Prelude, by Wagner, the Marionette Scherzo of M. Gounod (encored), would alone have repaid the visit to the festival.

The question of the additional accompaniments of Sir Michael Costa, rendered absolutely necessary either by the meagreness of the original scores or by the limited number of instruments for which the works were written, it is useless to discuss. We might just as well be advised to go back to the small orchestras of a century since, and even to the accompaniment of a single harpsichord, if trombones are not to be used.

The "rehearsal" matter is doubtless the great difficulty to meet, but it must be borne in mind that there is an outlay of over 8,000*l.* risked by the Committee for each festival, and there is the paramount consideration how large a balance over expenditure can be realized for the General Hospital. The Committee have to consider what will prove the most attractive features to draw large and mixed audiences from all parts, to the majority of which the programmes of pieces so familiar to London amateurs are quite new and attractive. Figures after all are the most eloquent, and when it is stated that the receipts for the festival of 1876 have been larger than at any previous meeting, except 1873, and that the returns have been effected during a period of depression, and during very stormy weather, the Committee may fairly conclude that their general policy has met the approval of the musical public, who will assuredly indorse the vote of thanks proposed by the President of the festival (the Marquis of Hertford) to the conductor, "for the great energy and ability with which he conducted the music on the tenth occasion of his appearance at Birmingham as conductor of the festivals," and "for his great services in bringing to so brilliant a termination the magnificent series of performances."

With reference to the labours of the Committee, there can be no question that one of their greatest difficulties is to combat the evils of the star system as regards the solo singers, and high praise is due to the managers for regarding the *ensemble* more than the pretensions of artists; in Mdle. Tietjens, Mdle. Albani, Madame Lemmens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Madame Patey, Messrs. Vernon Rigby, E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli, vocalists were selected of tried value and experience, and their exertions generally were of a nature to maintain their respective reputations.

On the whole, the general opinion expressed during the several concerts, both by professors and amateurs, is that, despite the inevitable blemishes attendant upon such a prodigious display of execu-

tive skill on a large scale, the festival of 1876 has been quite up to the standard of previous years.

Musical Gossip.

THE Hereford Musical Festival, being the 153rd meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, will be celebrated next week.

MR. WALTER BACHE, the pianist, writes from Bayreuth, on the 31st ult.:—"The third series has passed off without any hitch, and I even think the performance was the most perfect of the three. Fräulein Jaide (who was ill during the second series, and whose place was taken by Fräulein Brandt, of Berlin) resumed her parts of Erda and Waltraute (sister of Brünnhilde, 'Die Walküre'), to the very great advantage of the work. The King of Bavaria was here for all the four evenings. Last night (Wednesday, August 30th) there was tremendous applause at the conclusion; and at last Wagner appeared, and made a very short speech, expressive of his gratitude to the King, and also especially to the artists; the curtain was then withdrawn, and all the artists were assembled on the stage. The cheering was immense; flowers were thrown, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The King has decorated several of the artists, also three of those who have devoted themselves to the business arrangements, namely, Herren Feustel, Gross, and Hoeckel."

THE admirers and friends of Dr. Von Bülow will be glad to learn that a favourable turn has taken place in the illness which at one time threatened his life. Dr. Hans von Brunsart, at the request of Liszt, visited Dr. Von Bülow, and found him in a satisfactory condition, although he will have to give up the profession for some time to come. The rumours of his death, which prevailed at Bayreuth, have been thus contradicted. He was last at Godemberg, on the Rhine.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA has left town for Vienna, *via* Bologna and Trieste, and will not return until the opening of the season of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

THE death of Félicien David, at St. Germain-en-Laye, on the 29th ult., in his sixty-seventh year, has caused some sensation in Paris. He was brought up as a boy singer in a provincial choir, and studied next in a College of Jesuits. He was afterwards second *chef d'orchestre* at the theatre at Aix. At twenty he entered the Conservatoire at Paris, and had Fétis and Reber for teachers. He left the Academy to join the Saint-Simonians under Father Enfantin; at the dispersion of this school by the police, David travelled in the East with the disciples; they went to Jerusalem, Cairo, &c. On the musician's return to Paris, he published his 'Mélodies Orientales,' and this work led to his Ode Symphony, 'Le Désert,' produced at the Conservatoire, December 8, 1844. Therein he depicted the desert, by the prolongation of one note—iteration, now employed by Herr Wagner. The success of the 'Désert' in France was so decided that the cry was universal that he was the Messiah of Music, just as the followers of the composer of the 'Nibelungen' now proclaim him to be in Germany. The delusion was not of long duration. The Ode Symphony was forgotten before David died, for his subsequent productions, 'Moïse au Sinai,' 'Christophe Colomb,' 'Eden,' and his operas, 'Herculanum,' 'La Perle du Brésil,' 'Lalla Rookh,' &c., although replete with beauties, reduced his reputation to the level of second-class composers of the French school. The lesson of his artistic life is, that caution should be exercised in accepting as works of genius the compositions based on singularities, eccentricities, and so-called novel effects, which eventually prove to be based on tricky technicalities.

THE two operas now in preparation at the Paris National Theatre are Meyerbeer's 'Robert le Diable' and Halévy's 'Reine de Chypre.' The Opéra Comique will not reopen before next month. M. Carvalho is completing his engagements, but he has lost Mdle. Chapuy, who is now Madame

André, and has left the lyric stage. M. Faure, it is confidently expected, will return to the Salle Favart, for the baritone, as stated in the *Athenæum* long since, has resolved never to sing again under M. Halanzier, at the Grand Opéra-house. Madame Carvalho will also return to the Opéra Comique at the expiration of her engagement at the Grand Opéra. M. Charles Lamoureux will be the *chef d'orchestre* at the Salle Favart Opéra Comique, and M. Mocker stage manager, two good appointments. The Renaissance was reopened on the 31st ult., with 'La Petite Mariée,' of M. C. Lecocq. The Bouffes-Parisiens was reopened on the 1st inst., with M. Offenbach's 'Princesse de Trébizonde.' The composer is setting a burlesque, called 'La Muette de Portici,' the libretto by MM. Moineaux and Noriac. The heirs of Auber will probably prevent the desecration of his masterpiece. The next new opera by M. Lecocq will be called 'Le Mikado.'

THE international vocal competition at Amsterdam will take place on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst. There are entries of forty-two choral associations of Holland, Belgium, and Germany, so the jury will have heavy work. Amongst the judges will be M. Gounod, M. Royer, M. Vieuxtemps, Herr Abt, and Herr Max Bruch.

DRAMA

Dodsley's Old Plays. Edited by W. C. Hazlitt. Vol. XV. (Reeves & Turner.)

THE fifteenth volume of the new edition of Dodsley finishes the work. In addition to five plays, among which are the 'Elvira' of the Earl of Bristol, and the 'Adventures of Five Hours' of Sir Samuel Tuke, it contains a rather superfluous index to the notes, and a glossarial index by Dr. Morris. The last-named addition is complete, and imparts special value to the work. No amount of careless editing, such as Mr. Hazlitt not seldom displays, can ruin, or greatly impair, the value of the collection. It affords a completely representative series of English plays, from the origin of the religious and secular drama to the later portion of the seventeenth century, and is the noblest collection extant. The owner of the reprinted dramatists, and of these volumes, may congratulate himself upon the possession of a complete corpus of English dramatic literature.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. J. S. CLARKE has appeared at the Haymarket as Dr. Pangloss, in 'The Heir-at-Law,' and Major Wellington de Boots in 'A Widow Hunt.' His impersonations are too familiar to need fresh criticism.

MR. MOY THOMAS'S story, 'A Fight for Life,' has been dramatized by Messrs. Saville Clarke and Du Terreau. The version, which is named after the novel, has been given successfully at Bradford, with Mr. Lin Rayne in the principal character.

MR. CRESWICK has been playing Hamlet and King Lear at the Standard.

MDLLE. LÉONTINE FAY (Madame Volny) has died at Nice. She "created" some important rôles at the Gymnase-Dramatique and the Théâtre Français.

THREE Parisian theatres reopened on the 1st of September: the Bouffes; the Variétés, with 'La Boulangère des Écus'; and the Renaissance, under new management, with 'La Petite Mariée.'

M. DAVIGNY, who took the first prize of comedy at the Conservatoire, will make his *début* at the Comédie as Fortunio in 'Le Chandelier,' of Alfred de Musset.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—G. M.—E. H.—W. W.—W. M. D.—W. R. W. D.—received.
W. H.—(With many thanks).
A. W.—(Will possibly be used).

Price One Shilling, Monthly,

BELGRAVIA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Belgravia, having passed into new hands, is decidedly above the standard it has hitherto aimed at." *Dispatch*, May 7.

"The immense improvement upon *Belgravia* under its new management, which we noted last month, is bettered in the present. Should it hold on, it will take rank with the first of the monthlies."—*Edinburgh Daily Review*, June 6.

"Under its new management padding is now conspicuous by its absence from this magazine."—*News-ecator*, June 21.

"Altogether the new management continues to show itself well and strongly. For forthcoming numbers there are alluring prospects."—*Brighouse Gazette*, June 24.

"*Belgravia* has now the able assistance of Mr. Charles Reade to render it attractive and readable, and, as every one knows, he is a host in himself."—*Sporting Gazette*, June 10.

"There is one distinct and remarkable feature in the June number (of *Belgravia*), that is, the opening chapters of 'The New Republic.' The idea reminds us of Arthur Helps's 'Friends in Council,' but the style of its execution is more practical." *Lloyd's News*, June 11.

"*Belgravia*, since it passed into the hands of Messrs. Chatto & Windus, has exhibited considerable improvement, numbering among its new contributors Mr. Charles Reade and Mrs. E. Lynn Linton."—*Warwick Advertiser*, June 10.

"Since its transference to Messrs. Chatto & Windus, *Belgravia* appears to have been a good deal reinforced." *Cork Examiner*, June 3.

"The second number of *Belgravia* issued under the new management is attractive and readable throughout." *Kelso Mail*, June 14.

"With the changing of hands of *Belgravia*, the reader is the gainer. A marked improvement has taken place; and, if the excellence of the present number is maintained, *Belgravia* will take a first place among the monthlies." *Clydesdale News*, June 10.

"*Belgravia* is now in the hands of those enterprising publishers, Messrs. Chatto & Windus, and they have introduced some new blood into the magazine. The contributors include such names as Swinburne, Philip Bourke Marston, and Cuthbert Bede."—*Banbury Guardian*, June 15.

"*Belgravia* keeps up with characteristic freshness." *Nonconformist*, June 7.

"In the able hands of its present publishers, we anticipate for *Belgravia* a renewal of its youth. This eminent firm, second to none in anticipating the requirements of a popular serial, and fully able to meet them, will, we surmise, spare no pains to keep the world-known work which has passed into their hands at its very best, and we beg to congratulate them upon their acquisition."—*Waterford Chronicle*, June 14.

"The other contributions belong to the class of light literature, and the general character of the number speaks well for the change it has recently undergone." *Swansea Herald*, June 7.

"*Belgravia* is a well-edited magazine, and contains several good papers. Altogether this is a magazine which deserves to succeed."—*Aberdeen Journal*, June 11.

"*Belgravia* has improved so greatly in its contents that it deserves to be mentioned first among the month's magazines. Its new numbers amongst its contributors some of the best-known writers of magazine literature." *Newcastle Chronicle*, June 3.

"Bids fair to rank among the highest of the magazines." *Glasgow News*, June 3.

"The second number of the *Belgravia* magazine issued under the management of Messrs. Chatto & Windus shows that they have really gathered round them a powerful staff of contributors, foremost among whom is Mr. Charles Reade." *Bath Herald*.

"This magazine, although it has now another editor, has lost none of the distinguishing features it possessed under the guidance of Miss Braddon."—*Salford News*, June 3.

"*Belgravia* is so completely changed since it passed into the hands of its new conductors that, were it not for the instalment of Miss Braddon's novel, there would not be a single trace of resemblance between the old serial and the new. All the familiar contributors have given place to others of more or less note. Instead of short racy sketches and instalments of novels of the most conventional type, we have high-class contributions from authors of undisputed standing in the world of letters."—*Northern Whig*, June 6.

"*Belgravia* has gained immensely by the change in management."—*Derby Mercury*, June 7.

"We may congratulate Messrs. Chatto & Windus on the novel features which they have introduced, indicating a strong infusion of new blood."—*Greenock Telegraph*, June 1.

"*Belgravia*, now the property of Messrs. Chatto & Windus, has undergone some typographical improvements, which perfect its attractions. The contents are varied, though light literature takes up the larger proportion of its pages." *Wrexham Guardian*, June 3.

"We must congratulate the new publishers of *Belgravia* on its standard of literary excellence, its fair and impartial spirit, its choice and varied bills of fare, and its adaptability to meet the requirements of the present age of readers. Fiction, at once entertaining, bright, clever, and pathetic, enables the magazine to hold its own as one of the best of the monthlies." *Shrewsbury Journal*, May 31.

"There are special circumstances connected with this favourite monthly which call for special mention. It has passed into the hands of the enterprising firm of Chatto & Windus, and the May number comes from their house. While it retains the characteristic features of old, including the pretty pictures, it is made still more attractive in different ways. A glance at the contributors alone shows that the readers of *Belgravia* are supplied with literature of the highest class, including Charles Reade, Swinburne, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Mrs. Lovett Cameron, and others." *Wrexham Advertiser*, May 27.

"*Belgravia* this month bears the impress of new publishers, and is one of the best specimens we have seen of this fashionable magazine."—*Northampton Mercury*, May 20.

"This is a great improvement. *Belgravia*, if it goes on in this style, must occupy the leading position amongst magazines."—*Exeter Flying Post*, May 17.

"The magazine of the month is the *Belgravia*, which, in the hands of Messrs. Chatto & Windus, appears to be entering upon a new and brilliant career. Several good names are to be found among its list of contributors, and, what is more, the articles these names are affixed to are good also." *July*, May 16.

"Altogether, *Belgravia* promises to do well under the new management."—*Berwick Warrier*, May 16.

"*Belgravia*, under its new publishers, is additionally attractive."—*Civil Service Review*, May 20.

"*Belgravia* shows a marked improvement this month, both in its appearance and in the character of its contents. Messrs. Chatto & Windus are evidently determined to make it one of the first magazines of the day, and give a better tone to its already wide popularity."—*Sporting Gazette*, May 20.

"The best number of *Belgravia* we have ever seen.... The change is in every way advantageous. If we may accept the current number as a sample of what the new management is to give us."—*Derby Mercury*, May 10.

"Although under new management, the magazine is as varied and fresh as ever."—*Northern Whig*, May 7.

"*Belgravia*, which has passed into the hands of Messrs. Chatto & Windus, shows a great difference, even in this first number of a new regime."—*Lloyd's News*, May 8.

"*Belgravia*, now that it is in the hands of Messrs. Chatto & Windus, seems to have entered upon a new lease of vitality." *London and Provincial Illustrated Paper*, May 20.

"A number of papers, notably one by Mrs. Lynn Linton, on 'Woman's Place in Nature and Society,' show that *Belgravia* has taken a new lease of life."—*York Herald*, May 9.

"*Belgravia* has always been a favourite at the libraries, and the new arrangements will increase its circulation immensely."—*Brighouse and Rastrick Gazette*, May 13.

"Charles Reade comes to the front in *Belgravia*, which, by-the-by, is now very daintily printed, and much improved in every other respect. It is acquiring quite a literary flavour." *Literary World*, June 16.

"Under its new management, *Belgravia* evidences numerous indications of improvement."—*Jewish World*, July 7.

"*Belgravia* shows fresh vitality under its new management; whilst retaining all its old attractions, it contrives to appeal to wider interests, and will doubtless gain a yet larger constituency of readers than it already possesses."—*John Bull*.

"It is impossible to desire anything better or more deliciously varied, in the way of magazine reading, than is furnished by *Belgravia*."—*Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, July 1.

"A story by Charles Reade, the beginning of a new novel by Mrs. Lynn Linton, and a poem by Mr. Swinburne—these three items alone would serve to show that there has been a strong infusion of new blood into this magazine." *Greenock Telegraph*, July 7.

"With Charles Reade, Algernon Swinburne, and Miss Braddon as contributors, we perhaps ought to be thoroughly satisfied with *Belgravia*."—*Pictorial World*, July 8.

"Mr. Charles Reade's 'Good Stories of Man and Other Animals' are an attractive feature in *Belgravia*." *Exeter Flying Post*, July 12.

"*Belgravia* is being conducted with great spirit under its new management, and the present (July) number offers numerous new attractions."—*Cornwall Gazette*.

"*Belgravia* is doing splendidly in the hands of its new publishers."—*Wrexham Advertiser*, July 13.

"*Belgravia*, under its new publishers, continues to exhibit spirit and enterprise."—*Berwick Warrier*.

"*Belgravia* maintains the improvement observable at the change of publishers."—*Western Mercury*, August 2.

"*Belgravia* has taken a new lease of life." *York Herald*, August 4.

"There is no deficiency of light reading in the present number (August). Four serials, and each excellent in its kind, are now running through the magazine. Mrs. Lovett Cameron's 'Juliet' is deepening rapidly in plot and interest of character; and the present chapters of 'The New Republic' maintain the charming tone of their predecessors." *Glasgow Herald*, August 5.

"We congratulate the publishers on the August number, and conclude our notice by saying that *Belgravia* is one of the best shilling magazines published." *Newry Telegraph*, August 5.

"*Belgravia* seems to be enlarging its sphere, and catering for a more serious class of readers, although the old attraction in the shape of fiction still remains." *Cambridge Chronicle*, August 5.

"The August number of this ever-charming magazine is as attractive as ever."—*Waterford Standard*, August 8.

"*Belgravia* continues to exhibit great improvement under the new editorial direction. Its contributors now include some of the most able writers of the day." *Warwick Advertiser*, August 12.

"*Belgravia*, as we have before remarked, is being spiritedly conducted by Messrs. Chatto & Windus." *Banbury Guardian*, August 17.

"*Belgravia* has three capital tales, all widely different but equally interesting."—*Bath Chronicle*, August 17.

"Three capital novels all going at once; three admirable stories, than which there could be nothing better." *Exeter Flying Post*, August 9.

"*Belgravia* is better for having changed hands. It is not only light and bright, but it is substantial, and there are no suggestions of padding."—*Buxton Journal*, August 6.

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